Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

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U. S. PROBE UNCOVERS BREWERS' ANTI FUND

Federal Government Calls Liquor Men to Bar – Expected to Disclose the Use of Large Sums Against Suffrage in Four Campaign States Last Fall

Definite proof that liquor men contributed large sums to a fund used to fight equal suffrage in the four Eastern States last fall is understood to be in the hands of the United States Government.

A federal investigation of political activities of several important brewers' associations was begun in Pittsburgh, Penn., February 18 by United States Attorney E. Lowry Humes. It will be the first genuine exposure of the nationwide liquor ring ever attempted. Desperate efforts on the part of the brewers to halt the probe last week failed.

A special dispatch published in the Philadelphia North American of Feb. 18 says:

"It was learned here today that the government has evidence of large liquor funds having been used to finance the anti-suffrage campaign last fall in New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania."

The Pittsburgh Sun of Feb. 18 says:

"Reports were current in the Federal building today that some of the brewery books examined showed substantial contributions by the associations to the anti-suffrage cause. It was reported that several of the books indicated the campaign by anti-suffragists at the November election, when the proposed constitutional amendment for women's suffrage was defeated, was practically financed by the liquor interests. Attorney Humes refused to comment upon the reports."

The federal investigation was concerned last week with the Pittsburgh Independent Brewing Companies. In a petition filed by these companies to have subpoenas withdrawn, it was disclosed that the list of contributions had been taken from the companies' books by David S. Frawley, special agent for the U. S. Department of Justice, when he examined the books last August, in search for violation of the Federal corporation tax law. Special Agent Frawley's discoveries, it was said, formed the basis for the present investigation. The books of the Northwestern National Bank of Philadelphia, the depository for the federal brewers' association, have also been examined.

The Independent Brewing Company admitted in the petition that it had contributed $73,495.20 in three years, 1912, 1913 and 1914, to either the United States or the Pennsylvania Brewers' Associations, the Brewers' Association of Western Pennsylvania and the Westmoreland County Brewers' Association, whose officers have been subpoenaed to testify.

The wider reaches of the probe, affecting nation-wide activities of the United States Brewers' Association and those embracing Pennsylvania and charged to the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association, went over by agreement to this week.

Of the definite things which United States Attorney Humes intends to establish, the following are given by the North American:

"Whether $500,000 collected by the saloon forces and disbursed in ten checks in the State campaign two years ago was spent to elect Penrose or others on a definite understanding in advance with the managers of either.

"Whether constant recurrence of the same items in records of brewery associations means that rum forces financed the anti-suffrage campaigns last fall in New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

"How the brewery associations formed, on their own admission, to fight organized labor, were able to enlist labor leaders to help the associations fight local option and woman suffrage."

Extending beyond the brewers themselves, the inquiry will go into activities of the retail liquor dealers, and may extend to distillers.

One of the significant features of the investigation last week was the immediate disappearance of "Jim" Mulvihill, vice-president of the Independent Brewing Company and bi-partisan political leader of the liquor forces in western Pennsylvania. Two nights before the federal grand jury began its probe, he left Pittsburgh ostensibly for Philadelphia. Process servers have hunted for him high and low, but it was stated at the United States Marshall's office that no trace of him could be found. Prosecutor Humes is also looking for Neil W. Bonner, president of the Pennsylvania Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. Suffragists will remember Mr. Bonner as the man who was greeted with tumultuous applause at the Liquor Dealers' Protective League Convention in Atlantic City, Oct. 7, when he said:

"I learn that President Wilson has declared that he will vote in favor of giving the ballot to women. I want to say to you, as president of the liquor dealers, that I intend to vote against giving women the ballot."

Additional information as to the way in which the breweries have levied money for political purposes is given in the North American of Feb. 21 in a Sunday dispatch from Pittsburgh:

"That $3,500,000 is the annual tribute paid by beer drinkers, saloonkeepers and wholesalers to perpetuate

(Continued on Page 66.)

Does She Get Her Share?

Courtesy of the Rural New Yorker.

MARYLAND SENATE VOTES IN FAVOR

Gives Amendment More Than Three-Fifths Majority — May Go to Voters in Fall

By a vote of 17 to 10, more than the necessary three-fifths majority, the Maryland Senate on Feb. 22 passed the resolution to submit the equal suffrage amendment to the voters. The measure was a special order for consideration in the House Feb. 23, as the Woman's Journal went to press.

If passed by a three-fifths vote of the House and approved by the governor, the amendment will go to the electorate next November.

FIRST STEP WON IN NEW YORK

Assembly Committee Reports Suffrage Amendment Favorably by Vote of 11 to 1

The first step toward a referendum on equal suffrage in New York in 1917 was won at Albany Feb. 22, when the Assembly Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the Whitney-Brereton resolution for a suffrage amendment by a vote of 11 to 1.

Assemblyman Schimmel, of Manhattan, alone voted in the negative.

A large delegation of suffragists, headed by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, was on hand at the time because of a hearing in the Senate on the Slater bill for presidential suffrage. The Senate Judiciary Committee postponed action on the Whitney-Brereton suffrage amendment for two weeks, claiming that this would give sentiment either for or against it an opportunity to crystalize.

The New York Times, in a dispatch from Albany, Feb. 22, says: "The talk among Assemblymen tonight indicated a change of front on the part of the Assembly majority, which only a fortnight ago was committed to the defeat of the Whitney-Brereton amendment, as well as the presidential suffrage bill. Members of the Lower House said this evening they thought the amendment would pass and be sent to the Senate."

The Tribune declared that if the amendment is passed by the Assembly, favorable action will be taken by the Senate Committee.

Denver Business Finds Suffrage Good Asset

Chamber of Commerce Sends Message to Iowa Brothers That They Need Not Fear Extending Votes to Women—No Lack of "Eastern Capital" in Colorado

Business conditions in Colorado, far from being harmed by equal suffrage, show a marked increase. Facts and figures which prove this unquestionably are set forth by the Denver Chamber of Commerce in answering the "confidential" statements about conditions in Colorado, which have been whispered back and forth across the campaign States by the anti-suffrage agents.

The Denver business men's action was taken after hearing of the remarks made by Miss Marjorie Dorman, national organizer of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, before the Chamber of Commerce of Des Moines, Iowa. Miss Dorman, repeating the similar allegations of John Maling, who talks secretly to meetings of business men, had said:

"Colorado is the only State in the Union that cannot enforce its laws.

"Eastern capital no longer will spend a cent in Colorado. It isn't safe.

"Iowa will do well to avoid that danger and may do so by denying votes to women."

These statements were taken to the Denver body by Frances Wayne of the Denver Post. In deciding to take notice of them the Denver Chamber says:

"Numerous defamatory statements have been circulated about Denver and Colorado. The falsity of such statements deserves that they go unanswered, except that they give an opportunity to publish real facts about Denver and Colorado.

One Week's Story

"If Eastern capital won't spend a cent in Colorado where laws are not enforced, how does it happen that within the week, one firm alone reports an investment of $500,000 by D. H. Oachs, of Davenport, Iowa, in a 40,000-acre tract of non-irrigated land adjacent to Denver and an investment of $32,000 in Colorado farm land by R. W. Lee of Nebraska? M. L. Cozad, another Iowan, has paid $16,000 for a section of Colorado farm land. G. G. Richard, of Nebraska, has written his check for $12,000 for 480 acres. R. T. Beswick, of Kansas, $8,000 for half a section. F. Floyd Small, another Iowa farmer, has thought it safe to invest $160,000 in a farm tract, while several 160-acre tracts have been sold to Eastern farmers for $4,000 each.

"This is the showing of just one firm for one week and is a flat contradiction of lies circulated about Colorado."

As to bank deposits, in a State which has no law enforcement or Eastern capital, the Chamber says:

"Denver bank clearings show an increase of 10½ per cent. in the last year. The figures for 1914

are $459,708,199.70; for 1915, $508,421,052.31. The individual deposits in the thirty-nine banks of Denver for 1915 show a per capita amount of $264.60, while the average bank deposit of the individual in the entire United States is only $113. This certainly points to sound and safe conditions in Denver.

Sums for Mountain Parks Cited

"Vast sums have been spent in public improvements. The mountain parks purchased by the city of Denver for pleasure of her citizens and visitors amounted to $276,049.76. There is $100,000 additional appropriated ready to be spent on these parks during the coming year.

"As an indication of the prosperity enjoyed by the State, $2,432,000 has been appropriated and is available for expenditure on roads. This money has been voted not only by the people of Denver and Colorado, but also by the United States Government and other agencies that show confidence in Colorado in this way."

"For a State that cannot enforce its laws nor lure Eastern capital to its gates," says Miss Wayne in announcing the Chamber's report, "it might be well for the Iowa chambers of commerce to ponder what follows:

"The livestock business has increased 20 per cent. in the last year, figures showing an investment of $126,170,000. Packing houses, owned by large Eastern concerns, have increased their local plants at an expense of $200,000 and have ordered for 1916 improvements which will cost $500,000.

"In the last ten years, $207,124,848 in gold has been produced, $52,701,255 in silver, $35,432,207 in lead and $101,061,059 in coal.

"The United States Smelting and Refining Company, an Eastern corporation, has announced its decision to invest $3,000,000 in draining mines in the Leadville district alone.

"As for manufactures, an increase of more than $10,000,000 was made in 1915 over 1914.

"The sugar industry, which involves considerable Eastern capital, is showing its faith in Colorado by adding four new factories, and 25,000 acres, under sugar beet cultivation, will be added to 160,000 acres which was last year's record.

Per Capita Indebtedness Low

"Another fact that points decidedly to Denver's substantial financial condition is the per capita indebtedness of this city as compared with others of her size and larger. Denver's per capita indebtedness is $3.63, while other cities, such as Louisville, have $50.13; St. Paul, $43.19; Oakland, Cal., $36.68; Worcester, Mass., $42.98; Columbus, Ohio, $46.05; Toledo, $50.54; Atlanta, Ga., $30.28."

Where the laws are not enforced, home builders hesitate to invest their money or establish their families. That something must be wrong with the assertion of the imaginative anti-suffragists who are telling Iowa all about Colorado is demonstrated in "the building records, which showed that more than $2,250,000 was spent for homes last year, homes of people who have come to stay in Denver.

"Every large corporation and utility reports a booming year to the Chamber of Commerce, with an aggregate stock value in thirty-one issues of $144,857,500, while Roger W. Babson, national statistician, asserts that Denver is one of sixty-five cities showing an increase of 25 per cent. in trade conditions over the previous year.

"Statistics of this kind could be given that would fill a large volume," says the Chamber of Commerce statement. "Most of these given have been taken from the United States government reports. It is amazing how, in the face of this actual development, influx of Eastern capital and general prosperity, anyone can stand up before an intelligent audience and say for one moment that Denver and Colorado are not progressing by leaps and bounds."

STRONG CONTRAST FOLLOWS VOTING

Kansas Out of Debt, Wyoming Has Surplus, New York Heavily Laden

New York State has the largest debt of any State in the Union. "Its total indebtedness is 30.1 per cent. of that of all the civil divisions in the United States, and is equal to the combined debt reported by all the States west of the Mississippi River and those of the South Atlantic division, except Florida," says the U. S. Census, 1913. Alice Duer Miller comments in the New York Tribune:

"Kansas is out of debt,—
Kansas where women vote;
whereas to date
New York, the proud, the rich, the Empire State,
With its magnificently male finance,
And business interests that have looked askance
On women taking any part
In matters other than the heart,
New York has not, from recent information,
Met every obligation;
New York which prudently will only let
The sex of business experts vote.
And yet
New York's not out of debt!"

Wyoming is hampered with a cash balance which will make taxes for the support of the government unnecessary for at least one year, is the report of the "Anaconda Standard." Kansas is out of debt and Wyoming has a snug little three-quarters of a million in its stocking, yet women have voted nearly 47 years in Wyoming, and Kansas has had Municipal Suffrage since 1887.

IGNORANCE RARE IN WOMEN VOTERS

Election Clerk in Illinois Says Women Learn About Politics Rapidly

The exceptions on registration days in Illinois this year are the women who do not understand. A young woman walked into the office of the Peoria election commissioners the other day, according to the Peoria Herald-Transcript, and asked the woman election clerk to show her one of the "heelers."

"My father says they are always around voting places, and the city hall," she said, "and there was a lady in our block cured of rheumatism by a healer last week, and I do so want to see one."

"There are not many of those women nowadays," commented the clerk afterward. "Women are learning about politics and learning fast. Why, they answer lots faster and often know more of what they are doing than the men."

ILLINOIS DECISION RELIEVES FEARS

Supreme Court Denies Women Additional Right but Recognizes Power of Legislature

The Illinois Supreme Court decided last week that women cannot vote for delegates to the national conventions, or national, State or precinct committeemen until the Legislature has amended the woman suffrage law. In unanimously agreeing that the Legislature has the power to give women such a vote, however, the court relieved to a large extent the fear that the entire suffrage law might be considered unconstitutional. Since the validity of the law was established in June, 1914, one of the justices has died, and the liquor interests have been attempting to have the decision reversed.

The decision of the court in no way deprives women in Illinois of the right to vote in the Presidential election next fall. Secretary of State Stevenson has even announced that women may be candidates for national delegates and for State committeemen, although they cannot vote for these offices.

"The suffrage situation never will be satisfactory in this State until women have exactly the same voting rights as men," says the Chicago Journal, and the Herald observes:

"Experience with the partial suffrage of the present is the best argument for the full franchise of the future. Women have been a power for good government in Illinois. They have supported clean candidates; they have defeated misrepresentative officials. They have converted the unbelievers in their own ranks and among men. They have assured a final victory.

"Woman suffrage in Illinois has nothing to fear."

LAW BREAKS UP MOTHER'S HOME

Pennsylvania Judge "Helps" Woman with Support of Little Ones by Taking Three Away

Mrs. Savina McKenna, a widow, took her four little children to the juvenile court in Philadelphia Feb. 16 and asked for aid in supporting them. "Their father died two years ago," she said, according to the North American, "and I have been working hard to keep them, but I cannot support them right without assistance."

Judge MacNeille regretfully informed her that under the law the only way he could "help" her was to break up her family. The mother tearfully consented to separation from three of her children, who were given into the care of the Catholic children's bureau, but insisted on keeping her baby.

As the mother left the court, Judge MacNeille expressed the hope that the next Legislature will change the laws so that, under proper conditions, dependent children may be permitted to remain with their mother, and the county contribute toward their support.

"I hope," he said, "a record will be kept of all members of the Legislature who vote against children situated as the McKenna children are, remaining under the care of the mother."

Every State where women vote has a mother's pension law.

DIDN'T RAISE TAX TO HELP GIRLS

Pittsburgh Increases Rate 44 Per Cent., but Refuses Appropriations for Training School

The commissioners of Allegheny County, Penn., which includes the city of Pittsburgh, announced last week an increase of 44 per cent. in the taxation rate for Pittsburgh and an increase of 38⅓ per cent. for the county. In spite of this difference, the estimated revenues for 1916 are $8,479,089.56 and the expenditures $7,127,849.75, leaving a balance of $1,351,000 to start 1917 on, as against a balance of $1,532,000 left by the outgoing commissioners.

The Allegheny County Industrial Home and Training School for Boys asked for an appropriation of $245,000. It will be allowed $97,500 for maintenance and $77,000 worth of bonds will be issued for improvements. Nothing at all is allowed the proposed school for girls.

And yet, out of these heavy taxes a very heavy proportion rests upon women.

PROBE UNCOVERS BREWERS' FUND

(Continued from page 65)

the partnership between breweries and politics in Pennsylvania is the belief of government agents as a result of partial study, yesterday and today, of the mass of evidence already in hand for the federal grand jury probe here.

"That breweries levy assessments and that this is done on the per barrel basis, government agents say, is information that will come as no surprise, because it is quite generally known. It is expected, however, that even those well posted in such matters will be surprised that the government has proof that a political assessment of 50 cents a barrel was levied on every barrel of beer brewed in Pennsylvania in the last year.

"As the State's beer production for the year averaged 7,000,000 barrels, the 'rake-off' at 50 cents a barrel would amount to $3,500,000.

The high-water assessment of 50 cents on the barrel started several years ago as an assessment of a few cents and has been mounting as temperance sentiment grew in the State.

"The government is without information respecting all breweries, but in breweries whose books have been examined has found that it has been the regular thing to charge $7 for a barrel of beer customarily costing $6.50.

"From saloonists and others the government has learned breweries frankly informed them the extra 50 cents was an assessment.

"Thus, government officials point out, the State's millions of beer drinkers, thousands of small saloonists and an army of wholesale liquor dealers, instead of the brewers themselves, support the brewery associations, the State and division associations and the separate county associations.

"Knowledge that United States Attorney E. Lowry Humes and his investigators possess these, among a mass of incriminating facts, and realization that they are at the end of the rope in tactics of delay, have probably operated to bring about an entire change in tactics of the brewery interests indicated today."

There was a belief in Pittsburgh that the brewers, beginning this week, may make a "clean breast" of their relations with politicians, and not spare the politicians.

Among the witnesses who have been subpoenaed and who are expected to testify are the following:

Hugh F. Fox, of New York City, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association.

Edward A. Schmidt, of Philadelphia, president of the United States Brewers' Association; treasurer of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association; president of the Northwestern National Bank, of Philadelphia.

Gustav Lembeck, of Jersey City, treasurer of the United States Brewers' Association.

John Gardiner, Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association.

Charles F. Ettla, Philadelphia, secretary of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association.

SUFFRAGE STATE GAVE FAIR DEAL

With Copper at Highest Price Arizona Saw that Miners Got a Bigger Share

Governor Hunt's refusal to allow the mine owners the use of armed guards, gunmen and strike-breakers was largely responsible for the peaceful settlement of the Arizona copper strike, according to the report of the Committee on Industrial Relations. Copper is selling at the highest price for nine years, yet the companies held out against any increase for five months. Finally an agreement was reached by which laborers are to be paid $2.50 a day instead of $1.62, and miners will receive, at the present price of copper, $3.41 a day in accordane with a sliding scale.

"The victory marks a triumph for labor of the greatest importance, demonstrating as it does that labor can win its battles for industrial democracy when the government does its duty and protects the workers against hired thugs and professional strike-breakers," says the committee.

SUFFRAGE SWEEPS LIKE PRAIRIE FIRE

Full Franchise Apparently Will be Given Women in Alberta and Saskatchewan

Previous to the opening of the Alberta Provincial Legislature, on Feb. 24, Premier Sifton made a

"The question has become one of ernment will introduce during the coming session a woman suffrage bill of the widest possible scope.

Following hard on Premier Sifton's announcement came a similar one from Premier Scott of Saskatchewan, who stated that he also proposes to exact legislation that will confer on women full and equal political rights with men.

"Woman suffrage seems to have swept the three newest Canadian provinces like a prairie fire, the sentiment in that vast stretch of territory being apparently overwhelmingly in favor of equal citizenship," says the Toronto Industrial Banner.

ing against the action of the the livest political issues in Canada, and we believe, if submitted to the electorate in the various provinces, the majority of them would vote favorably by very substantial majorities."

VIRGINIA GOES UP FROM 13 TO 40

The Virginia House of Delegates, which at each of its two preceding sessions gave only 13 favorable votes to an equal suffrage amendment, has this year given 40. On Feb. 18 the House voted 52 to 40 against submitting the question to the voters. The Legislature meets every two years. A gain of 27 votes in two years shows a decided drift of suffrage sentiment in Virginia.

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NEWS FROM NEW ENGLAND

MASSACHUSETTS

The committee on constitutional amendments reported in the Senate on Feb. 18 the bill for the holding of a constitutional convention which is expected to pass this year's Legislature. Governor McCall is acquainted with the provisions of the bill, and is understood to favor its passage in substantially its present form.

Should the voters decide in the affirmative at this year's State election, the convention would meet the first Wednesday in June, 1917.

Massachusetts temperance leaders were given a hearing last week before the Committee on Election Laws at the State House on their bill authorizing women to vote on licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors. The measure would not enable women to vote for the officials to enforce the law. The hearing was not without interest, however.

The Boston liquor dealers at their recent annual meeting decided to oppose the measure. Dennis J. Driscoll, of the Trades Union Liberty League, was on hand at the hearing to say that he favored equal suffrage, but was opposed to "any piece-meal reform," and the attitude of liquor men toward women's voting was otherwise evident. After an interview with the temperance advocates, the Christian Science Monitor says:

. For years it has been supposed that the liquor dealers were opposed to an extension of the franchise to women, but their opposition was so well concealed it was hard to convince the general public of this fact. No definite act could be pointed to as evidence of their position.

"Superintendent Arthur J. Davis of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, speaking of the liquor dealers' opposition to the suffrage bill, said they feared the effect of the woman vote, realizing that it would go in large part against the saloon policy and with the male 'no' vote would be large enough to swing more than one community from the 'wet' to the 'dry' column. There was no doubt with him that the liquor men opposed equal suffrage."

Mary T. L. Tufts, vice-president of the Medford Suffrage League, writes of the late Mrs. Joseph P. Loud:

"The Medford Equal Suffrage League, of which she was the honored President, and to whom she gave her unstinted hospitality, wishes to testify to her enthusiastic, loving, broad and unprejudiced outlook upon all the problems to which she gave her support. Her life was devoted to many good causes, and publicly as well as privately her loss will be almost irretrievable."

MAINE

The Maine congressional conference will be held in Portland throughout the day, Feb. 29. Mrs. Catt will be present and will speak on the previous evening, Feb. 28, at the Pine Street Church. Mrs. Maud Wood Park and Mrs. Glendower Evans will also speak at that time.

RHODE ISLAND

The Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association gave a luncheon at the Narragansett Hotel before the conference with Mrs. Catt on Feb. 17. Delegates and friends were invited from every township and Assembly district in the State. The speakers at the luncheon were Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, Miss Elizabeth Upham Yates, Mrs. William Adams, Miss Alice Hunt, Miss Sarah E. Doyle and Mrs. Jerome M. Fittz.

After the luncheon local workers had an opportunity to discuss with Mrs. Catt the local problems within the State as they affect the federal amendment.

In the evening a mass meeting was held that packed Sayles Hall, Brown University. Mrs. Catt was the principal speaker. Mrs. Glendower Evans also discussed the federal amendment and Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard spoke on "The Justice of Woman Suffrage." He said in part: "I like to consider suffrage for women in the light of another step in the progress of civilization. It is just as foolish to believe that one sex rules by divine right as to believe that kings rule by divine right."

Gov. R. L. Beeckman called for a hearing before the Senate Committee on the presidential suffrage bill. This was to take place on Feb. 23.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will be the principal speaker at the meeting to be held Sunday evening, Feb. 27, in the Auditorium, Manchester, under the auspices of the Manchester Equal Suffrage Association.

Another speaker will be Mrs. Susan W. FitzGerald of Boston.

A conference will be held the day following in the Barton auditorium for the speakers and delegates.

FOUR FAVORABLE MEMBERS ABSENT

Line-up in House Judiciary Committee Shows Amendment Has Better Chance Later

Further information regarding the action of the House Judiciary Committee last week in postponing consideration of the nation-wide suffrage amendment until after the fall elections shows that Representative Moss, of West Virginia; Dyer, of Missouri; Morgan, of Oklahoma; Neely, of West Virginia, and Danforth, of New York, were absent. The first four are said to have been in favor of a report, according to the Philadelphia North American. The Representatives who voted for postponement were: Webb, North Carolina; Carlin, Virginia; Walker, Georgia; Gard, Ohio; Whaley, South Carolina; Caraway, Arkansas; Igoe, Missouri; Williams, Illinois, and Steele, Pennsylvania, Democrats. Those who voted for immediate action were: Taggart, Kansas; Thomas, Kentucky and Dale, New York, Democrats; and Volstead, Minnesota; Nelson, Wisconsin; Graham, Pennsylvania, and Chandler, New York, Republicans.

Representative Williams, of Illinois, in commenting on his stand, said:

"I would vote to report the measure next year, but not now. It would be a source of great embarrassment to the Democrats to vote on the amendment at this time. It would be unfair to them to force them to go on record before the November elections. It would not hurt the Southern Democrats. They will be elected, anyhow, but it would greatly embarrass the other Democratic members and the party generally. So I cannot vote to bring the measure out at this session."

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AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1916

WANTED, BETTER BABIES

"Baby Week" will be full of texts for equal suffrage and the women will not fail to draw the moral. They will remind the public that the world's lowest infant death rate is found in New Zealand, where women have voted for nearly a quarter of a century: that in almost all of the countries and provinces which make the best showing in this respect, women have the ballot; that, after the passage of the suffrage bill in Illinois, the sanitary disposal of garbage and the saving of babies' lives became an issue in the Chicago election, for the first time. They will recall the fact that in the Better Babies contest at the Interstate Fair in Spokane, the press reported that the babies broke all records. More than fourteen hundred babies were entered from Washington and the surrounding suffrage States: and so many of these children of voting mothers were found to be almost perfect that, after the preliminary tests had been made, a supplementary competition had to be held to decide between the many babies who measured up to 98 per cent. or over. Julia C. Lathrop says: "Instead of interfering with child welfare, woman suffrage leads toward it." A. S. B.

SHOWS SUFFRAGE STRENGTH

The U. S. House Judiciary Committee has voted to defer action upon the Susan B. Anthony amendment until next December—i. e., until after election.. In one way, this is a tribute to the strength that the suffrage movement has attained. It is an open secret that many members of Congress are unwilling to go on record against suffrage before election. Many also want to wait and see which way the cat is going to jump in Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia.

In the last Congress, the Rules Committee refused to fix a date for a debate and vote on the subject, the Democratic chairman of the committee saying, in answer to all appeals from the suffragists, that the Democratic caucus of the House had declared suffrage to be a State and not a national question. But, after election, the attitude of the Rules Committee changed. Members of Congress were no longer so unwilling to commit themselves; and, more important still, two new States had been added to the suffrage column.

There is a report that this year the leaders of both parties in Congress have agreed to stave off until after election, if possible, a vote upon the two amendments for nation-wide woman suffrage and nation-wide prohibition. Naturally, the friends of these measures do not like it. Several members of the Judiciary Commitee who favor woman suffrage were absent when the recent vote to postpone action was taken; and the Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A. will work for a reconsideration. Suffragists should now write to the members of the Judiciary Committee, expressing—of course in courteous terms—their dissatisfaction with the postponement, and asking for a reconsideration. A matter of such live public interest ought not to be put off till ten months hence. A. S. B.

ILLINOIS LAW UPHELD

There is both sweet and bitter for the women in the decision just rendered by the Illinois Supreme Court. Miss Harriet Vittum, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, and others, think that the bitter is much outweighed by the sweet. In effect, the decision is that the suffrage law is constitutional as far as it goes, but that it does not extend to giving women a vote in the party primaries for delegates to the national party conventions and for State and precinct committeemen.

The suffrage law was a blanket enactment, and it was necessary for the courts to decide just how much was under the blanket. The act gave women a vote for all statutory officers not named in the constitution, and the primary election law gave women the right to vote at primary elections for the nomination of candidates for such officers as they may vote for at the election for which the primary is held. The Supreme Court says: "Candidates for delegates to national conventions are not nominated, but are elected at the April primaries." It adds that the Legislature could have given women the right to vote for these delegates, but it did not, and whether it meant to do so or not does not signify. It adds: "The remedy is with the Legislature." This decision is unanimous, all the seven justices concurring.

When the woman suffrage bill was passed in 1913, the liquor interests brought all possible pressure to bear upon the State Supreme Court to have it declared unconstitutional; but the court upheld it. Then they introduced in the Legislature a bill for its repeal; but the bill never got out of committee. Now the composition of the Supreme Court has changed (one of the new justices represents the great brewing district of Peoria), and the liquor interests are again bringing strong pressure to bear to have the whole suffrage law declared unconstitutional. A case involving the constitutionality of the general law is now pending. A. S. B.

AN OBJECT LESSON

Massachusetts women are having an object lesson just now on the slenderness of tenure by which legal improvements in the interest of women are held, when the women themselves have no vote in regard to them.

The minimum wage law of Massachusetts was gained with long labor and much trouble. It is one of the weakest of such laws in the country, the Minimum Wage Commission having only advisory powers. Yet a great effort is being made by the manufacturers to wipe it out, and to wipe out also the State Board of Labor and Industry. All the labor organizations are up in arms against the attempt. At the hearing the other day an especially effective speech was made by Miss Margaret Fitzgerald of the Retail Clerks. In it the ever-burning question of woman suffrage blazed out.

A representative of the manufacturers had told the working women that what they ought to try for was a nation-wide minimum wage law. Miss Fitzgerald agreed that such a law would be desirable. "But," she added, "you know that the effort to get federal legislation is hard and slow—as, for instance, in the matter of federal suffrage." A tremendous explosion of applause showed that everybody saw the point. A. S. B.

AN INSIDE VIEW

A deeply interesting inside view of the Ford peace expedition is given by Florence L. Lattimore in the New York Survey. It is written in a sane and moderate spirit and tells what really happened, not what sensationmongers have reported. The expedition has been shamefully lied about by correspondents who went out with the peace ship under express instructions from their editors at home to turn the whole thing into ridicule.

As Madame Rosika Schwimmer has lately been the subject of many misleading stories, and as the opponents of equal rights have joyfully enlarged upon these, it will be of interest to our readers to see what Florence Lattimore has to say about her.

When Mr. Ford was taken seriously ill and had to turn back, "The expedition was organized anew under an administration committee of seven, named by Mr. Ford just before he sailed for home. Rosika Schwimmer remained as expert advisor. She did so at Mr. Ford's insistence. Madame Schwimmer had offered her resignation when it was announced that it would be necessary for Mr. Ford to return to America, for, without him, as American and host, to pass on the many matters bound to arise—matters which she as a foreigner, member of a belligerent nation, should not be asked to settle—her position would give rise to serious misconceptions. Mr. Ford felt that she was the only person connected with the party who understood the points of contact in Europe as well as the situation in America, and it was believed that he would not have wished to continue to support the expedition if she refused to go on.

"Mr. Ford was extremely ill, and left for his steamer without modifying his decision.

"Rosika Schwimmer, Hungarian, found herself, therefore, leader of an American expedition in which even such people as Grace Wales and Inez Milholland Boissevain, residents and peace workers in the United States, had no voice because one was born in Canada and the other had married a Hollander.

"She was generally credited with organizing the plan of bringing a shipload of people from the United States to inaugurate a council for continuous mediation and with interesting Mr. Ford in it. In justice it should also be said that the full weight of its burdens should never have been hers, either at this or in the early stages, hampered as she was by all the insinuations and distrust which came from those who could not, or would not, understand that a neutral attitude may be held by a citizen of a belligerent nation.

"The undertaking outlived things which would have wrecked a more rigid, highly developed organization. There were certain motive forces which kept it going.

"One of these motive forces was the belief in Mr. Ford by all who came in contact with him. . . . Another was the flashing spirit of Madame Schwimmer. We are repeatedly asked if she was not autocratic on the trip. To that one must answer that perhaps she was in meeting some of the emergencies that arose. She had to make repairs while the jitney was moving, and roadside repairs cannot be equal to first-class shop work. The so-called autocratic methods were those of an intelligent, dominant mind, earnest and overworked."

Everyone interested in reading a true account of the Ford expedition should send 20 cents in stamps to the publishers of The Survey, New York City, for the two issues containing Florence Lattimore's articles.

A. S. B.

ONE IN ELEVEN IS FIT

The physical efficiency of men seems to stand highest where women vote, and lowest where they do not. Captain L. P. Pinkston, a retired captain of the U. S. Marine Corps, in charge of the recruiting bureau in New York City, has lately published some striking figures showing the proportion of the men examined at the recruiting stations in different parts of the country who are found physically fit. Los Angeles stands highest, with 23.4 per cent., and New York City lowest, with only 2.8 per cent. Out of 11,012 applicants in New York, only 316 could pass the test!

Denver and Cheyenne make a far better showing than Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, St. Paul, or Detroit. This rather knocks out the theory that equal suffrage will hurt women's health and weaken their offspring.

Taking the country at large, only one man in eleven who volunteered to join the navy was found physically fit. It is high time that the mothers of men were given something to say about the health conditions of our cities and towns. A. S. B.

MILK FOR BABES

All the neutral nations have had to face the problem of the rise in prices owing to the war. The high cost of milk has been especially hard on the babies.

Denmark, where women vote, has taken strong measures to keep the children from suffering. Just before Christmas it made special regulations concerning the milk supply. The babies were not getting enough, and the very poor could not pay the prices charged for even a little milk. The cost of fodder had gone up, and cows were being slaughtered and shipped into Germany.

Through its co-operative system, Denmark came to the rescue of the babies by limiting the price of milk to a reasonable sum, by giving out milk tickets to the families most in need, and by doing away with the government profit, so that the milk producers should not suffer either.

On the same principle, the government of Australia has bought up the entire wheat crop, paying the farmers the full price for it, and is now selling the wheat itself at reasonable rates, so as to prevent speculation by middlemen in this prime necessity of life. A. S. B.

It is worth noting that the Iowa women's clubs, at the last meeting of their State Federation, indorsed the suffrage movement; that the State Teachers' Association, with a membership of 25,000, is openly pledged to its support; that the United States Senators from Iowa are committed to it, and that of sixty dailies and 850 weeklies in the State, fifty of the former and 516 of the latter have editorially expressed themselves in favor of an extension of the franchise to women.—Christian Science Monitor.

Mrs. E. F. Feickert says that 42 per cent. of the men of New Jersey want woman suffrage, and enough of the women to make a majority of the people.

Suffrage Work in the States

ILLINOIS

With regard to the State Supreme Court's recent decision that women cannot not vote at the Presidential preferential primary, Helen Stewart, 2nd vice-president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, writes:

"While the women of Illinois appreciate the importance of these party offices and would certainly avail themselves of the opportunity if it was constitutional, they accept the ruling of the Supreme Court without question.

"The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association made no special effort in this matter, because many of the best lawyers in Chicago had given the opinion that we did not have the right according to our suffrage law to vote at this time for these officers.

"The women of Illinois enjoy the partial suffrage they now have through a bill passed by the Illinois Legislature in 1913. This bill had been written by one of our members. It was felt that it was the best bill at the time to present. Even our friends among the legislators did not advise any change in the bill.

"Without doubt there are many forces here in Illinois that would be glad if the woman suffrage law could be declared unconstitutional. It is the business of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association to safeguard the rights we now have in every way possible. The use the women of Illinois have made of the franchise is the best recommendation for equal suffrage that we can give. We did not feel it at all wise to allow the matter of our whole bill to be brought up before the Supreme Court, even for the sake of voting for the important offices that were in question at this time.

"The decision of the Supreme Court left our law in a firmer position than ever. The newspapers very generally congratulated us upon the decision."

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Woman's Bar Association of Illinois in Evanston, Feb. 16.

PENNSYLVANIA

A primary for the election of officers for the Woman Suffrage Party was held at headquarters in Philadelphia, Feb. 19. Although none of the delegates had voted before, the majority of them marked their ballots correctly. The ticket will be voted on again at convention elections to be held at the Hotel Adelphia, Feb. 26, where reports of the year's business and plans for the coming year will be discussed.

Mrs. George A. Dunning headed the ticket as chairman of the Philadelphia Woman Suffrage Party. Vice-presidents are: Miss Lida Stokes Adams, reappointed from the present executive board; Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Mrs. Joseph M. Gazzam, Dr. Lucy L. Williams-Wilson, principal of the South Philadelphia High School for Girls; Mrs. Joseph Wasserman and Mrs. William D. Grange, wife of the President of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Others nominated were Mrs. Emily Q. A. Ellis, secretary; Mrs. Harry Kohn, treasurer, and Miss Anna Harris Snyder and Miss Sara D. Chambers, auditors.

On March 7 and 8 there will be a State conference in Harrisburg for all members. The first day will be devoted to State affairs, and the second to national affairs. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will preside at the second day's meetings.

INDIANA

Mrs. John Kern, the wife of Senator Kern, spoke before the Indianapolis Federation of Franchise Leagues on Feb. 18.

Mrs. Kate Wood Ray, of Gary, press chairman of the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association, telegraphs the Woman's Journal that the Association is interviewing candidates for nomination for Governor and U. S. Senator preceding the primaries, March 7. Mrs. Ray spent half of last week in Indianapolis visiting every headquarters. Mrs. Anna Dunn Noland, president of the Association, arranged to go to Indianapolis also the last of the week to push the work to a conclusion.

NEW JERSEY

The annual dance of the Women's Political Union of Newark will be a leap year masque ball, held in the ballroom of the Palace on the evening of February 29. This dance has gradually become almost a State ball, since suffragists come to it from many other New Jersey towns. The grand march will be led by Mrs. Samuel Clark, president of the Newark Union, and her husband. Prizes will be awarded for the most original costumes and for those best carrying out the suffrage idea in the suffrage colors. Mrs. Victor Parsonnet is chairman of the ball committee.

Miss Constance Kopp of Hackensack, who has been successful in detecting and convicting several law-breakers, has been rewarded by Sheriff Robert N. Heath, whose unofficial assistant she has been, with a gold plated badge, a gold plated pair of handcuffs, and the title of undersheriff. Her last feat was to obtain the arrest of nearly a dozen people on a white slavery charge.

Members of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association held a conference on Congressional work for branches throughout the State on Friday at Newark. The principal speaker was Mrs. Stanley McCormick, second vice-president of the National Suffrage Association. She outlined the National Association's policy in pushing the passage of the amendment to the Federal Constitution at the present session of Congress, and suggested the most effective ways in which the New Jersey suffragists may assist in this work.

The State president, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, presided at the conference, and the twelve newly appointed Congressional district chairmen for New Jersey were expeced to be present.

MISSOURI

State executive officers and district chairmen of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, meeting in St. Louis, selected Springfield as the 1916 convention city. It will be held early in May.

St. Louis invited the gathering to be held there at the same time as the Democratic convention. This was not accepted because of a desire to hold the convention in the central part of the State.

NEW YORK

The first of a series of state Congressional conferences in the interests of the Susan B. Anthony Federal suffrage amendment now before the Congress of the United States, took place in New York City, Feb. 24. The New York State conference was an all-day meeting in the Harris Theatre. It was under the joint direction of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Ten delegates from each Congressional district of the State were present with their Congressional chairman. Mrs. Raymond Brown is State Congressonal chairman and had the conference under her guidance.

Speakers of the day included Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, president of the new Woman's City Club; Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Arthur Livermore, Mrs. Antoinete Funk, and Herbert Parsons.

The Teachers' Branch of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party met Feb. 19 at the Hotel Astor.

The constitution was submitted for adoption, and plans outlined for the year's work.

From now on the president or one of the officers of the Teachers' Branch will be on duty at its new headquarters, 303 Fifth avenue, every Tuesday afternoon, and every Saturday morning after eleven o'clock.

Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins of Mt. Kisco, leader of the 4th Assembly District, Westchester County, gave a notable luncheon in the Crystal Room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York Feb. 21, at which all the suffrage officials of the Ninth Campaign District were invited to meet Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Whitehouse.

Mrs. Watkins is the daughter of Luke Wright, who was Governor General of the Philippine Islands immediately before Taft and was also Secretary of War in the Roosevelt Administration.

COLORADO

The Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, assisted by the Susan B. Anthony League, celebrated the birthday of Susan B. Anthony by giving a reception Feb. 15, at the residence of Mrs. Robert W. Steele. The guest of honor was Miss Esther Ogden of Newark, N. J., third vice-president of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

GEORGIA

Atlanta was recently the scene of many suffrage street meetings, with Mrs. Kenney of Nashville, Tenn., as the principal speaker.

"Saturday night saw a rally that was far beyond what I believed possible in Georgia for years to come," writes Mrs. Frances Whiteside, president of the Georgia Woman Suffrage League. The meeting was held on a principal corner, where an exceptionally large audience gathered. Mrs. E. J. Graham of New Orleans and Mrs. Horine of New York were the principal speakers. After two hours of speaking and getting signatures from the crowd the people still lingered and wanted more. A gentleman who seemed greatly interested was persuaded to enter the automobile and make a talk; then another gentleman followed suit. The meeting had been held for more than three hours, and the last crowd was the most enthusiastic of all.

TENNESSEE

Miss Jane Thompson, national suffrage campaign worker and organizer, will spend the next six weeks in Tennessee assisting in the organization activities and also as the instructor of a suffrage school, which opened this week in Nashville.

Miss Thompson will visit Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, McKenzie and other leading towns, and will give one week of her time to the Sixth Congressional district, visiting Stewart, Robertson, Montgomery, Cheatham and Davidson counties.

In the suffrage school she will give instructions in public speaking, how to organize a city by wards and precincts, how to organize the smaller towns, and instructions in other methods of suffrage propaganda along campaign lines. The school is open to the general public without admission fee. There will be a night session for the benefit of the business women and others who cannot attend the day meetings.

In a recent address before the Memphis Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. Leslie Warner, president of the Nashville League, said:

"Thi is an age of union, of consolidation, of solidarity. All great work is done by united effort. And only in this way will our work in woman suffrage be assured of success."

Mrs. Warner urged that more publicity be given the cause. "I believe," she said, "that the most important person on the executive board is the chairman of publicity. She can accomplish more than all of us put together."

The new publicity committee of the league includes Mrs. Solon Persons, chairman; Mrs. Sigmund Harpmann, Mrs. Chas. G. Smith, Miss Montgomery Cooper, Mrs. B. L. Mallory, Mrs. S. B. Anderson and Mrs. R. H. Vance.

WEST VIRGINIA

Miss Katherine B. Mills, the National Association's organizer, has been speaking before labor organizations in Wheeling. At a recent meeting of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, Miss Mills was given the floor and made a most impressive speech.

"I have sat there during the afternoon," she said, "and heard men say over and over, 'Our hands are tied.' That's exactly the plaint of us women. Our hands are tied. There are many things we could do for you, helping you to make toward better living and working conditions, but our hands are tied."

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TABLET UNVEILED TO DR. EMILY BLACKWELL

A celebration of unique historic interest took place in New York on Feb. 18. It was the dedication of the new Emily Blackwell ward and the unveiling of the memorial tablet at the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

The beautiful bronze bas relief by Victor Brenner occupied the place of honor when, by invitation of the Trustees of the Infirmary and the executive committee of the Emily Blackwell Testimonial Fund, an interested gathering assembled in the new ward, a large and commodious room, adorned for the occasion with palms and yellow flowers. Dr. Walters presided, and made the opening address. She announced the completion of the $20,000 fund, and said, in part:

Dr. Walters's Tribute

"Emily Blackwell was associated with the Infirmary closely, affectionately and most usefully during the greatest part of her life. Those who had the privilege of knowing her as friend, physician and teacher realize what they owe her. This is perhaps the latest opportunity that we shall have of publicly expressing our affection and gratitude; but far into the future our lives will express privately the sentiments that she inspired, by carrying onward her principles."

Has Gone to New Ward

The Rev. Dr. Daniel offered a touching prayer. He said: "She has removed into another ward, but she still loves and still serves."

Mrs. Henry Villard said:

How can I fittingly express, on behalf of the Board of Trustees and all those connected with the maintenance of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, their joy in the possession of this beautiful counterfeit presentment of Dr. Emily Blackwell, in whose honor we are gathered here today?

The inspired sculptor has given us not only an exquisite work of art, but something more to be prized than that,—a correct idea of her remarkable personality. Her force of character is well portrayed,—character of a matchless kind, touchingly exhibited in the early days of her great career. With rare delicacy of perception, Mr. Brenner has been able to combine with it, in the easy pose of the figure and the sweet expression of the strong face, the spirit of perfect serenity and calmness that served her so well during her long and useful life.

The inscription on the tablet reads thus:

"Morn into noon did pass,
Noon into eve—and the old day
Was welcome as the young,
As welcome and as beautiful;
In sooth, more beautiful as being
more holy.

"Thanks to the virtues,
To the eternal youth
Of all thy goodness,
To thy large heart and tranquil
mind,
That cast into one vision
Future, present, past."

Heroism Shown in Peace

The unveiling of a tablet, statue or monument offers an opportunity of a peculiar kind "to point a moral and adorn a tale." As a rule, heroism on the battle-field resulting in victory over an enemy is the theme of the orator on such occasions. Strange and incomprehensible as it may seem, the brave deeds of those whose lives have been consecrated to the cause of humanity in some form or other are far less often recorded on bronze or marble. It is, therefore, a happy thought that we have come together to pay a heartfelt tribute of appreciation of the distinguished services rendered to women by Dr. Blackwell,—not to a destroyer of human life, but to one who went forth to seek and to save lives that would otherwise have been lost.

The fiery ordeal to which she was subjected when striving to obtain the necessary medical training for her chosen career is past history. Fortunately for us the record of it remains, a never-failing source of inspiration to those who, like her, dare to themselves be true.

Helped Freedom of Women

How shine the noble deeds of this great pioneer in the perspective of time! With perfect poise and absolute forgetfulness of self, Dr. Blackwell and her sister did yeoman service in blazing the way for the advancement of women along medical lines. More than that, they made an immense contribution to the furtherance of the freedom of development of women, equal to that vouchsafed to men, for which we must ever be grateful.

Infirmary Her Monument

The truly great monument to our beloved Dr. Blackwell is the Infirmary itself. If these walls could speak, what affecting tales would be theirs to relate, not only of the sufferings of mothers, but of little children, they who had so strong a hold upon her, the victims of untoward conditions! Without a doubt, our pent-up emotions would overmaster us if we could realize even a tithe of the misery that has been alleviated and often done away with here. Like the lady with the lamp, we see, as with clairvoyant vision, Dr. Blackwell moving from bed to bed, binding up wounds, curing diseases, giving relief from pain to the unfortunates, sympathizing with them and loving them with all her heart.

How the Work Grew

The beneficent work of the Infirmary was begun as long ago as 1853 by Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, who, upon being refused admission to any of the city dispensaries, opened a small dispensary for women and children in one room in Third street. They were assisted by a few friends, and with much difficulty $300 was raised for the medical education of women. A year later the dispensary was incorporated, and in 1857 a hospital was added to it. The institution was entitled "The New York Infirmary for Women and Children."

Its purposes were threefold: (1) to provide treatment for poor women and children by physicians of their own sex; (2) to form a center for the work of women physicians; (3) to give practical instruction to women medical students.

In 1860 the work was extended, and a house was purchased. In 1865 a fund of $50,000 had been collected, and, as the leading medical colleges had refused to accept a limited number of endowed scholarships for women, a medical college was incorporated as a department of the Infirmary and established at 128 Second avenue. Later the Hospital was moved to its present building on Livingston place.

Wider Opportunities Open

On May 25, 1899, in her address delivered at the 31st annual Commencement of the Women's Medical College, Dr. Blackwell said: "The statement from the Trustees which our President has just read announces the prospective closing of the Infirmary Medical College, because, in the judgment of the Trustees, the wider opportunities now opened to women in this city render a medical school for women unnecessary. The friends who established and supported the Infirmary and its college have always regarded co-education as the final stage in the medical education of women. The necessity for co-education in some form becomes more evident the higher the character of the education."

Dr. Blackwell says further that "the opening of the Johns Hopkins Medical School marked an era in the medical training of women," and that "when a college of the standing of Johns Hopkins received women on equal terms, we felt that a great step in advance had been taken. But co-education had to come nearer home before our work ended."

Women Doctors Still Wronged

After referring to the joyful news of the opening of the medical department of Cornell University in this city, which was most unexpected, she declared that "the future policy of our work became a question. After full consideration we decided that under the circumstances a separate woman's college in New York was no longer a necessity,—that in this direction our work was done,—we had held open the door for women until broader gates had swung wide for their admission. While we can now say that a college education is open to women upon equal terms with men, when they leave college this equality of opportunity ceases. In our hospitals, dispensaries and other medical charities, both public and private, there is still almost no place for women. With a few exceptions, they are not eligible to the positions of Internes or of Attending Physicians. To those who know the immense value of these positions for the acquisition of experience and skill, and how completely our hospital physicians stand at the head of the profession, it will be evident that this absence of hospital work after graduation is a most serious obstacle in the way of women's acquiring eminent skill."

If Dr. Blackwell were living, I am sure that she would once more lay stress upon the need of greater opportunities for women Internes, the Infirmary being still most essential to them; for, even now, comparatively few hospitals are open to them.

Carry on Her Work

The thought that is uppermost with me today is this: How can we best show our reverence for Dr. Blackwell? The answer is, I am sure, upon your lips as well as mine,—by carrying on the indispensable work of the Infirmary on a larger and better scale, conformable to modern standards of hospital equipment.

Shall we have to admit that a Hospital, founded by women, for women, offering to them, as this does, the boon of sympathetic and competent women physicians, awakens less interest and receives less support than similar institutions under the direction of men? And this at a time when the mutual dependence of men and women in all the affairs of life is recognized as never before.

It seems to me that the imperative need of a new Infirmary ought to be most keenly felt by women. Let us hope that a review of Dr. Blackwell's life work may inspire them to see to it that a new building be erected in the not distant future. Liberal-minded, generous-hearted men will, we know, gladly co-operate with them; and it might well be called "The Emily Blackwell Hospital," in honor of one who left the world better than she found it.

"Most can raise the flowers now,
For all have got the seed."

Dr. Stephen Smith's Address

A particularly interesting feature of the day was the address by Dr. Stephen Smith of New York, who had been a fellow student with Elizabeth Blackwell during her medical course, and a firm friend ever after, not only to Elizabeth and her sister Emily, but to the cause of women physicians, through all the obloquy of the early days. "No effort was too strong and no obstacle too great for him, when there was need of help," said Dr. Walters. On the eve of his 93rd birthday Dr. Smith is still as straight as a dart, and his natural force hardly seems abated. He said, in part:

"I esteem it a great, a remarkable privilege to be able to contribute a word of sincere homage to Dr. Emily Blackwell. I remember well the impression that her face in repose made upon me at our first meeting.

Riotous Students Transformed

"A few years earlier I had seen the quality of the Blackwells in her sister Elizabeth. After applying in vain to twelve medical colleges, she at last gained admission at Geneva, N. Y. The young men had been a boisterous crowd, often making so much noise that the professors' lectures could hardly be heard. The first day that she came among us a stillness like a stroke of paralysis fell upon a class of 150 riotous students. She transformed them into gentlemen, and the transformation lasted till the end of the course. She was a small figure, in simple garb; she did not speak, but we felt in her the power of dignified and courageous womanhood. This was the first instance of medical co-education in history; and showed not only its practicability but its desirability."

Lectures Were Purified

Dr. Smith told the incident related by Dr. Elizabeth in her autobiography ("Pioneer Work for Women," Everyman's Library series), when the Professor of Anatomy asked her to stay away from certain lectures that dealt with embarrassing topics, and she convinced him that, with the almost religious spirit in which she was studying medicine, her presence would be no embarrassment. The professor had been in the habit of illustrating these lectures with indelicate stories, but this time he gave the instruction without any coarseness, though with entire thoroughness. Dr. Smith continued:

Women Had Hard Struggle

"Emily's experience was not unlike her sister's. Ten colleges refused her. Even Geneva would not admit her. She finally graduated from the Medical College of Cleveland, O., then studied abroad, and finally returned to take up with Elizabeth the great work of opening the medical profession to women. None can realize the struggle except those who passed through the campaign. I vividly remember the expressions of doubt, contempt and ridicule with which the announcement of a women's hospital was received by the medical profession. It was the same when the Women's Medical College was opened, of which Dr. Emily Blackwell was Dean for so many years. The faculty offered to submit its students to examination by a committee appointed from the other medical schools. I served on that committee for years, from Bellevue; and on the examinations the young women surpassed the average of the young men.

Women's College in the Van

"After 1869, when Elizabeth established herself in England, the charge of the Infirmary and College devolved upon Emily. With the general improvement of the medical schools of the country, this school advanced in the van. Harvard alone was ahead of it in making the course three years, and the Women's College led in making it four.

"The great reform that Elizabeth inaugurated in 1849 has become an epoch. The pioneer seldom does his work under observation. Far in the forest he blazes the path. Out of sight is out of mind; and, but for such tablets as these, the benefactors of the race would be forgotten."

Dr. Cushier's Tribute

Dr. E. M. Cushier of Montclair, N. J., Dr. Emily Blackwell's friend and partner, speaking for the Alumnae, said in part:

"This tribute would be a great surprise to her. She knew the value of her teaching, but the deeper value of her influence and inspiration she did not realize. She was interested not only in women's work in medicine, but in the faithful work of women everywhere. The Doctors Blackwell did not limit their aspirations for women to opening the path of medicine. They were occupied first of all with the elevation of character to which they thought it would lead. The duties that they performed are now a sacred trust to us. May we carry on our work in the same spirit of unselfishness!

"See what has been accomplished since this Infirmary started with eight beds, sixty years ago! Its results not only compare favorably with those of other hospitals, but in some respects are almost unique."

Dr. Cushier is now compiling a history of the Infirmary, which will have great interest for all interested in the progres of women.

After the exercises, tea was served, and the visitors had a chance to go over the hospital and see the large and beautiful institution that has risen from such small beginnings.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Nation-Wide Suffrage or "Susan B. Anthony" Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

In the United States Senate

Introduced by Senators Sutherland and Thomas; reported favorably with only one dissenting vote by the Committee on Woman Suffrage; now on the calendar awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In the United States House

Introduced by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating, Taylor and Hayden; referred to the Judiciary Committee, Representative Webb, chairman. The sub-committee, which had the resolution in charge, has recommended that the full committee report it to the House without recommendation.

Other Measures in Congress

Bill for Creation of a House Woman Suffrage Committee

Introduced by Representatives Taylor, Lenroot and Hayden; referred to Rules Committee, Mr. Henry, chairman.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

Introduced in the Senate by Senator Lane, and referred to Committee on Woman Suffrage, Mr. Thomas, chairman.

Introduced in the House by Representatives Helvering and Raker; referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

	Legislative Action		Goes to Voters
	House	Senate	
Iowa	81-26	31-15	June 5, 1916
	84-19	38-11	
South Dakota	57-40	29-15	Nov. 7, 1916
West Virginia	76- 8	28- 1	Nov. 7, 1916

A suffrage amendment has passed one Tennessee Legislature and must pass another before going to the voters. Tennessee also votes on the calling of a constitutional convention in August, 1916.

Amendments are now being considered in the Legislatures of Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia and Oklahoma. The Oklahoma House has passed a suffrage amendment 62 to 15.

Miss Albertina Bechmann, a Cincinnati school teacher, has invented an easy way of learning the multiplication, division and subtraction tables. The government thinks so well of her invention that it has just given her a patent.

Theodore Roosevelt's new book, "Fear God and Take Your Own Part," is dedicated to the memory of Julia Ward Howe. He says: "Because in the vital matters fundamentally affecting the life of the Republic she was as good a citizen as Washington or Lincoln. She embodied that trait more essential than any other in the makeup of the men and women of this Republic—the valor of righteousness."

"You are maintaining a wage system in Massachusetts that, according to the minimum wage bulletin, is helping to throw hundreds of girls and women into the ranks of prostitution," declared Prof. Scott Nearing, speaking at a recent dinner given in his honor at the Woman's City Club of Boston.

POSTPONEMENT NOT A DEFEAT

Mrs. Roessing Says Cause Will Not Suffer by Action of Judiciary Committee

The cause of woman suffrage will not suffer because of the action of the House Judiciary Committee in voting to postpone until next December the consideration of the constitutional amendment for equal suffrage.

This is the one outstanding feature of the view taken by officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association of the recent action of the Judiciary Committee. A statement issued by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee, says:

"In considering the postponement of final action on our suffrage amendment, it is necessary to understand at the outset that what we want is not merely a vote on the matter in Committee and in Congress. What we want is favorable action by both the Committee and Congress. The action of postponement is, of course, open for a reconsideration by the Committee, and the Congressional Committee has already taken steps toward that end.

"Postponement by committee is not defeat of woman suffrage. It must also be emphasized that there were votes enough in that particular meeting of the Judiciary Committee to have buried our amendment for two years instead of merely delaying committee action.

"It speaks volumes for the cause of equal suffrage when men in Congress who are avowedly opposed to it refuse to defeat it, and it is but just to refer to that phase of the matter, especially when at least four members of the Judiciary Committee who favor suffrage were known to be unable to attend the meeting.

"In the meantime, the policy of our association toward securing the enactment by Congress of legislation for equal suffrage remains unchanged, and our work both in Washington and in the States will be pushed with unabated vigor."

There are now 66,449 women in the French Red Cross volunteer army, according to a late report from Paris, serving in 1,500 hospitals, with an aggregate of 118,000 beds. The Red Cross flag flies over 288 buildings in Paris alone.

Members of the Chicago Political Equality League passed two resolutions last week in favor of the betterment of the conditions for women offenders in Chicago. The first, introduced by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Treadwell, endorsed plans for the new police station requested in the recent report of the Crime Commission of the City Council. The second asked that the chief of police issue instructions that women offenders arrested on their first offence be released on their own recognizance and be brought into court on a summons instead of being detained in police stations.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

NOTES AND NEWS

Miss Ethel Cumbers has been promoted to be chief clerk in the United States land office at San Francisco.

Since the women of California got the ballot, the number of kindergartens in the State has more than doubled.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, has been elected honorary president of the District of Columbia Community Forum.

A third woman suffrage review and forecast to be published as part of the regular issue is announced by the New York Evening Post to appear on Feb. 29.

The Woman's Trust Company of America, directed and officered by women, has recently been organized in Chicago. It is said to be the first organization of the kind in the country.

W. J. V. Deacon, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, stated in a recent address that Kansas had the lowest death rate of any State, one of the lowest illiteracy percentages and one of the highest wealth per capita averages of any State in the Union.

"A Cook County jury has broken a precedent in finding a woman guilty of arson," says the Chicago Herald. "That is a beginning. Hitherto the chivalrous men in the jury boxes have seldom had the courage to convict a woman of anything."

Already the victory of the Manitoba women has had effect on women here in Vancouver, says the British Columbia Federationist, and plans are being made for a strenuous campaign. Vancouver women are saying, "If they can win on the prairies, we can on the coast. And we will."

Mrs. Martin G. Brumbaugh, wife of the governor of Pennsylvania, who is much interested in charities, recently expressed her conviction that the vote for women was bound to come.

Minnesota traveling men have planned to wage a campaign to secure the right to vote by mail in all Minnesota elections, wherever they happen to be in the United States. One wonders what question they will be asked regarding their fitness for the ballot.

STRAP-HANGERS LONG ENOUGH

The New York Assembly is gravely concerned with the injustice of asking fares on railroad trains from those who are not provided with seats by the railroad companies. When taxing time comes around, will the gentlemen of the Legislature remember that women taxpayers have been buying their tickets to citizenship year after year and never yet have been provided with the transportation facilities which a ballot would give them? They have been strap-hangers on this Empire State railway of citizenship long enough.

OPERETTA MAKES $8,000 FOR CAUSE

Suffrage Parade and Soap Box Speech Make Hit with New York Society

"Melinda and Her Sisters," the suffrage operetta by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Elsa Maxwell, took place in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Feb. 18. Governor and Mrs. Whitman occupied the big central box, and the ballroom was filled with an audience of well-known people.

There was a suffrage parade and a soapbox suffrage speech. Marie Doro took the part of Melinda and Marie Dressler played the principal comedy part.

The operetta was in two acts. The sisters of Melinda, whom Mrs. John Pepper, their mother, has sent abroad to study various arts, come back as artists in music, in dancing, and bring with them their friends. Each sister displays her particular ability at a ball which "Ma" Pepper, who is trying to get into society, gives to the people of the neighborhood. The seventh daughter, Melinda, however, wins society with a suffrage speech.

More than $8,000 was netted for the Congressional Union, it was announced.

A BUBBLE PRICKED

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SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

SEND THIS POSTCARD cartoon-postcard to voters, "When a Feller Needs a Friend," by Briggs. It gives the boy's plea for votes for mother. 40c a 100. M. E. Patterson, 2017 Pierce Street, Sioux City, Iowa. (11)

HELP US to dispose of our 1000 Suffrage Cook Books. $1.00 per copy. $1.10 prepaid, mailed to any point. Every recipe guaranteed. Equal Franchise Federation, 3040 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa (tf)

SITUATIONS.

OVER 15,000 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED THIS YEAR FOR Government Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept G134, Rochester, N. Y. (4t)

A Loophole In the Law

Court Decides No One Was Responsible for Eastland Steamer Disaster.—Old Story of Life versus Property

Does anyone remember the Eastland disaster? Last July about 800 persons lost their lives when the Steamer Eastland broke the ropes that held her to the dock in Chicago and turned bottom up.

The work of taking the bodies from the water and from the miserable old vessel was one of the most gruesome tasks ever performed. Eight hundred innocent people who had started off for a day's excursion and pleasure were pulled up sodden and ghastly and taken to the morgue and undertakers' rooms to await identification.

The Eastland was known to be unseaworthy and wholly unfit for service. This was so well established at the time and the case was such a notorious example of negligence and utter disregard of the value of human life that it was thought the parties responsible would be dealt with promptly and severely.

There are loopholes, however, for cases like this. Here is a press dispatch which it will be hard for anyone to read calmly who remembers the case vividly:

Grand Rapids, Feb. 18.—Holding that the government had failed to make out a case against the six men indicted in connection with the Steamer Eastland disaster in Chicago last July, Judge Clarence W. Sessions, in the United States District Court today handed down a decision denying the government's application for the removal of the accused persons to the jurisdiction of the federal court for the northern district of Illinois.

"The dead cannot be restored to life. The sorrows of the living cannot be lessened by claiming other victims. The majesty of the law cannot be upheld and vindicated by forcing men from their homes to stand trial among strangers upon accusations which there is barely a scintilla of proof to sustain. The evidence in this matter wholly fails to establish probable cause for believing these defendants guilty of the crime in the indictments."

The court disposed of the charge that the Eastland was known to be a "cranky and unseaworthy boat" by pointing to the fact that it was operated for years and carried thousands safely.

"Under these circumstances no one can say the owners, managers, navigators and official inspectors of this steamer were not justified in believing she was seaworthy."

When women have an equal share in making and enforcing the laws, all signs will have failed if they do not muster enough common sense and decency to make an example of owners, managers and inspectors of such death traps.

OLD KING CAUCUS DEAD IN KANSAS

Women Have Finished Him with Their Little Ballots, Says Topeka Daily Capital

"Old King Caucus and the delegate convention are entirely unadapted to the new system of equal suffrage," says the Topeka Daily Capital of Topeka, Kan., and where women have the same political rights and power as men it will be a short time indeed, if persistence by politicians in the caucus method continues, until women will unanimously insist on the open primary as the only method of making nominations. The old-time precinct and ward caucus, held in a low ceilinged, foul-aired basement, or a dirty storeroom, filled with men smoking stogies and other imitation tobacco, is not going to answer under woman suffrage."

ILLINOIS MEMBERS NEARLY PLEDGED

Twenty-six Out of Twenty-seven Congressmen Favor Nation-Wide Amendment

Twenty-six of the twenty-seven Congressmen of Illinois and both United States Senators are pledged to vote for the nation-wide suffrage amendment. The twenty-seventh Congressman is to be interviewed in the meantime.

The Illinois suffragists had thirteen new Congressmen to work on after the last election. All but two Illinois members of the previous Congress voted for suffrage or paired in favor of it. Those two were not re-elected.

Miss Rose Schneidermann, of the Garment Workers' Union, tells of a conversation with a poor girl who was employed by a waist-maker, in which the girl had recognized a $5.75 waist which she was wearing as one she had helped to make. The girl had received only 25 cents for her labor on the work.

"Are They Too Emotional To Vote?"

A dispatch from Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 18 says:

"Tumultuous scenes occurred in the Oklahoma House of Representatives late today while the members were voting on a section of an election law designed to take the place of the famous 'grandfather law' which recently was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court because in effect it disfranchised the negro population of the State.

"Representative Paul Nesbitt (D.) had voted in favor of the proposed law, and as he announced his vote Representative Sams (R.) taunted Nesbitt with being 'unfair to Republicans.' Nesbitt replied that he was raised in a section where the Republicans had overridden him with corrupt practices, and that he had no desire to be fair to the Republicans.

"'They probably took you for the crook that you are,' shouted Sams.

"'If you make that charge you are a liar,' Nesbitt replied.

"Sams arose in his seat, and assuming an attitude of defense shouted toward the Democratic side of the house, 'Come on!' In an instant every Democratic and Republican member was on his feet. Ink bottles and paper weights were thrown back and forth.

"The Democratic members advanced through the aisles toward the Republican members. Speaker A. C. McCrorey left the chair and rushed out of the legislative hall. The Democrats greatly outnumbered the Republican combatants, and after a few volleys of ink wells, paper weights and books the melee ended."

What would have been said if these Representatives had been women?

Butler College, Indianapolis, announced last week that its honor roll, which consists of the students receiving the highest grades, was composed entirely of girls. The average grade of the entire school was 75.8 per cent., the girls having an average of more than 79 per cent. The average of the boys was 69 per cent. It is still maintained in Indiana, however, that women are not intelligent enough to vote.

CHICAGO PARADE TO HAVE 50,000

Number of Women at National Republican Convention Will be Largest in Country

The parade at Chicago during the National Republican Convention next June, it is predicted, will be the largest demonstration of the kind ever seen in this country. "We expect to have more than 50,000 women in line," says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. "We shall march on the convention hall and we expect the national Republican party to give us a hearing there.

"Women from every State in the Union, enfranchised women, women who want the vote and women who are voting in the national elections for the first time this year in Illinois will be represented in the Chicago demonstration."

Mrs. Catt said the nature of the suffrage demonstration in St. Louis would differ somewhat from that at Chicago.

EXPECT 600 AT BIG CONFERENCE

Mississippi Valley States Will Consider Measures at Minneapolis Next May

Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson, Miss Harriet Vittum, and 600 delegates are expected in Minneapolis in May to the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference to be held at the Radisson hotel, May 7, 8, 9 and 10.

The program will be developed under the four following general heads: The presidential suffrage bill, United States elections bill, the Federal amendment, and the State constitutional amendment.

"Extreme gallantry entered into the proceedings in the jury room," says the San Diego (Cal.) Union of a recent arson case. "To a man, the eleven male jurors voted to make the twelfth member, a woman, foreman—or forewoman. Mrs. La Rue, a motherly looking soul, acquitted herself with credit in that office."

LAST LAUGHS

He: "I don't think I should like to marry any girl unless I knew she was self-sacrificing." She: "But wouldn't that prove it?"

"Pa, what's a feebly?" "There isn't any such thing, Harold." "Yes, there is. It says in this book that the young man had a feebly growing down on his cheek."

"Now why deliberately irritate the cook, my dear?"

"It is necessary, John. She has to whip some cream."

"What of that?"

"She will make a much better job of it if she is mad."—Louisville Courrier-Journal.

"Her house is beautifully decorated throughout," said Mrs. Twickembury, "but the best thing of all is the magnificent fiasco on the ceiling of the drawing-room."—Christian Register.

A teacher in a Liverpool school was trying to learn from a tiny child the name of his father. He seemed quite unable to think of it, so to help him she asked, "What do you call him?" "I call him father," was the reply. "Well, what does your mother call him?" The response was eloquent of the manners of the neighborhood: "She doesn't call him anything—she likes him."—Liverpool Post.

An old negro minister, in a sermon on hell, pictured it as a region of ice and snow, where the lost freeze through eternity.

"Why do you tell your congregation that hell is a cold place?" asked the visiting bishop.

"I don't dare to tell them people nothing else, bishop. Why, if I was to say it was warm some of them old rheumatic niggers would be wanting to start down the first frost."—Harper's Magazine.

One afternoon, just as a Providence clergyman was about to enter the pulpit to conduct the service, a couple from a nearby town presented themselves, making known their anxiety to be married as quickly as possible.

The clergyman, an extremely methodical man, replied that he could not oblige at that moment, but that immediately upon the conclusion of the services he would take pleasure in making them husband and wife.

So, after some demurring, the couple seated themselves in the rear of the church. When the minister had finished his remarks he cleared his throat and made the following announcement:

"The parties who are to be joined in matrimony will present themselves at the chancel immediately after the singing of Hymn 425, 'Mistaken Souls That Dream of Heaven.'"—New York Times.

Latin America In Dire Need of a Woman Movement

Latin America is feeling the pulse of the woman movement, according to reports of the Congress on Religious Work, which met last week in Panama, and it is high time.

One-fourth to one-half of the populations of South American countries are illegitimate, said Dr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the American Presbyterian Board, who presided over the congress.

Doctor Speer's statement is included in the report of the commission on woman's work which was presented to the congress last week.

Terrible pictures of the lot of the women of the poorer classes in Latin America are drawn in the report. Referring more particularly to the west coast of the southern half of the continent, the commission says:

"The birth rate is large, but the death rate among infants is also great. From 40 to 90 per cent. die under 2 years of age. The causes are an unguarded milk supply, an appalling diffusion of venereal diseases and a state of morals which leaves half of the children to be raised by an unmarried mother without aid from the father.

"Miss Florence E. Smith speaks of the women of Colombia, as they work with pickax and shovel on the highway, or stagger under burdens too heavy to be borne—of the sixty out of every hundred women in the whole continent who have lost honor, self-respect and hope—of the mothers of the 40,767 babies who died in Chile alone in 1909, less than 1 year old, because of alcoholism and anti-hygienic conditions."

In striking contrast to the conditions prevailing among the poorer classes of the populations the commission finds that the Latin-American women of the wealthier ranks of society live on as high a plane as any of their sisters in the north or in Europe.

The commission points out, however, that there is virtually no middle class in South America and that a girl who has to work for her living is treated with much disdain, even women teachers having little social standing.

"One result of the commission's investigation is the conclusion that a great change is coming in Latin-America in regard to the status of women," says the Philadelphia North American. "The woman movement is said to be making steady progress, women are gradually taking a more active part in politics and business and the efforts of the missionary organizations to relieve the lot of the poorer classes are declared to have met with most gratifying results, although seriously hampered by lack of workers and funds."

The education of Latin American women and the distribution among them of proper literature is the most important work the commissioners in Central and South America can undertake, declared Bishop Kinsolving of Brazil at the Congress.

Bishop Kinsolving declared that women of Latin America would respond gratefully to efforts in this direction in their behalf. While the men often are highly educated, women's education has been wofully neglected. The crying need of the times, he said, was the spiritual and intellectual uplift of the feminine population of all Latin American republics.

Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 9 SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1916 FIVE CENTS

U. S. PROBE UNCOVERS BREWERS' ANTI FUND

Federal Government Calls Liquor Men to Bar—Expected to Disclose the Use of Large Sums Against Suffrage in Four Campaign States Last Fall

Definite proof that liquor men contributed large sums to a fund used to fight equal suffrage in the four Eastern States last fall is understood to be in the hands of the United States Government.

A federal investigation of political activities of several important brewers' associations was begun in Pittsburgh, Penn., February 18 by United States Attorney E. Lowry Humes. It will be the first genuine exposure of the nationwide liquor ring ever attempted. Desperate efforts on the part of the brewers to halt the probe last week failed.

A special dispatch published in the Philadelphia North American of Feb. 18 says:

"It was learned here today that the government has evidence of large liquor funds having been used to finance the anti-suffrage campaign last fall in New Jersey, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania."

The Pittsburgh Sun of Feb. 18 says:

"Reports were current in the Federal building today that some of the brewery books examined showed substantial contributions by the associations to the anti-suffrage cause. It was reported that several of the books indicated the campaign by anti-suffragists at the November election, when the proposed constitutional amendment for women's suffrage was defeated, was practically financed by the liquor interests. Attorney Humes refused to comment upon the reports."

The federal investigation was concerned last week with the Pittsburgh Independent Brewing Companies. In a petition filed by these companies to have subpoenas withdrawn, it was disclosed that the list of contributions had been taken from the companies' books by David S. Frawley, special agent for the U. S. Department of Justice, when he examined the books last August, in search for violation of the Federal corporation tax law. Special Agent Frawley's discoveries, it was said, formed the basis for the present investigation. The books of the Northwestern National Bank of Philadelphia, the depository for the federal brewers' association, have also been examined.

The Independent Brewing Company admitted in the petition that it had contributed $73,495.20 in three years, 1912, 1913 and 1914, to either the United States or the Pennsylvania Brewers' Associations, the Brewers' Association of Western Pennsylvania and the Westmoreland County Brewers' Association, whose officers have been subpoenaed to testify.

The wider reaches of the probe, affecting nation-wide activities of the United States Brewers' Association and those embracing Pennsylvania and charged to the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association, went over by agreement to this week.

Of the definite things which United States Attorney Humes intends to establish, the following are given by the North American:

"Whether $500,000 collected by the saloon forces and disbursed in ten checks in the State campaign two years ago was spent to elect Penrose or others on a definite understanding in advance with the managers of either.

"Whether constant recurrence of the same items in records of brewery associations means that rum forces financed the anti-suffrage campaigns last fall in New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

"How the brewery associations formed, on their own admission, to fight organized labor, were able to enlist labor leaders to help the associations fight local option and woman suffrage."

Extending beyond the brewers themselves, the inquiry will go into activities of the retail liquor dealers, and may extend to distillers.

One of the significant features of the investigation last week was the immediate disappearance of "Jim" Mulvihill, vice-president of the Independent Brewing Company and bi-partisan political leader of the liquor forces in western Pennsylvania. Two nights before the federal grand jury began its probe, he left Pittsburgh ostensibly for Philadelphia. Process servers have hunted for him high and low, but it was stated at the United States Marshall's office that no trace of him could be found. Prosecutor Humes is also looking for Neil W. Bonner, president of the Pennsylvania Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. Suffragists will remember Mr. Bonner as the man who was greeted with tumultuous applause at the Liquor Dealers' Protective League Convention in Atlantic City, Oct. 7, when he said:

"I learn that President Wilson has declared that he will vote in favor of giving the ballot to women. I want to say to you, as president of the liquor dealers, that I intend to vote against giving women the ballot."

Additional information as to the way in which the breweries have levied money for political purposes is given in the North American of Feb. 21 in a Sunday dispatch from Pittsburgh:

"That $3,500,000 is the annual tribute paid by beer drinkers, saloonkeepers and wholesalers to perpetuate

(Continued on Page 66.)

Does She Get Her Share?

Courtesy of the Rural New Yorker.

MARYLAND SENATE VOTES IN FAVOR

Gives Amendment More Than Three-Fifths Majority — May Go to Voters in Fall

By a vote of 17 to 10, more than the necessary three-fifths majority, the Maryland Senate on Feb. 22 passed the resolution to submit the equal suffrage amendment to the voters. The measure was a special order for consideration in the House Feb. 23, as the Woman's Journal went to press.

If passed by a three-fifths vote of the House and approved by the governor, the amendment will go to the electorate next November.

FIRST STEP WON IN NEW YORK

Assembly Committee Reports Suffrage Amendment Favorably by Vote of 11 to 1

The first step toward a referendum on equal suffrage in New York in 1917 was won at Albany Feb. 22, when the Assembly Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the Whitney-Brereton resolution for a suffrage amendment by a vote of 11 to 1.

Assemblyman Schimmel, of Manhattan, alone voted in the negative.

A large delegation of suffragists, headed by Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, was on hand at the time because of a hearing in the Senate on the Slater bill for presidential suffrage. The Senate Judiciary Committee postponed action on the Whitney-Brereton suffrage amendment for two weeks, claiming that this would give sentiment either for or against it an opportunity to crystalize.

The New York Times, in a dispatch from Albany, Feb. 22, says: "The talk among Assemblymen tonight indicated a change of front on the part of the Assembly majority, which only a fortnight ago was committed to the defeat of the Whitney-Brereton amendment, as well as the presidential suffrage bill. Members of the Lower House said this evening they thought the amendment would pass and be sent to the Senate."

The Tribune declared that if the amendment is passed by the Assembly, favorable action will be taken by the Senate Committee.

Denver Business Finds Suffrage Good Asset

Chamber of Commerce Sends Message to Iowa Brothers That They Need Not Fear Extending Votes to Women—No Lack of "Eastern Capital" in Colorado

Business conditions in Colorado, far from being harmed by equal suffrage, show a marked increase. Facts and figures which prove this unquestionably are set forth by the Denver Chamber of Commerce in answering the "confidential" statements about conditions in Colorado, which have been whispered back and forth across the campaign States by the anti-suffrage agents.

The Denver business men's action was taken after hearing of the remarks made by Miss Marjorie Dorman, national organizer of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, before the Chamber of Commerce of Des Moines, Iowa. Miss Dorman, repeating the similar allegations of John Maling, who talks secretly to meetings of business men, had said:

"Colorado is the only State in the Union that cannot enforce its laws.

"Eastern capital no longer will spend a cent in Colorado. It isn't safe.

"Iowa will do well to avoid that danger and may do so by denying votes to women."

These statements were taken to the Denver body by Frances Wayne of the Denver Post. In deciding to take notice of them the Denver Chamber says:

"Numerous defamatory statements have been circulated about Denver and Colorado. The falsity of such statements deserves that they go unanswered, except that they give an opportunity to publish real facts about Denver and Colorado.

One Week's Story

"If Eastern capital won't spend a cent in Colorado where laws are not enforced, how does it happen that within the week, one firm alone reports an investment of $500,000 by D. H. Oachs, of Davenport, Iowa, in a 40,000-acre tract of non-irrigated land adjacent to Denver and an investment of $32,000 in Colorado farm land by R. W. Lee of Nebraska? M. L. Cozad, another Iowan, has paid $16,000 for a section of Colorado farm land. G. G. Richard, of Nebraska, has written his check for $12,000 for 480 acres. R. T. Beswick, of Kansas, $8,000 for half a section. F. Floyd Small, another Iowa farmer, has thought it safe to invest $160,000 in a farm tract, while several 160-acre tracts have been sold to Eastern farmers for $4,000 each.

"This is the showing of just one firm for one week and is a flat contradiction of lies circulated about Colorado."

As to bank deposits, in a State which has no law enforcement or Eastern capital, the Chamber says:

"Denver bank clearings show an increase of 10½ per cent. in the last year. The figures for 1914

are $459,708,199.70; for 1915, $508,421,052.31. The individual deposits in the thirty-nine banks of Denver for 1915 show a per capita amount of $264.60, while the average bank deposit of the individual in the entire United States is only $113. This certainly points to sound and safe conditions in Denver.

Sums for Mountain Parks Cited

"Vast sums have been spent in public improvements. The mountain parks purchased by the city of Denver for pleasure of her citizens and visitors amounted to $276,049.76. There is $100,000 additional appropriated ready to be spent on these parks during the coming year.

"As an indication of the prosperity enjoyed by the State, $2,432,000 has been appropriated and is available for expenditure on roads. This money has been voted not only by the people of Denver and Colorado, but also by the United States Government and other agencies that show confidence in Colorado in this way."

"For a State that cannot enforce its laws nor lure Eastern capital to its gates," says Miss Wayne in announcing the Chamber's report, "it might be well for the Iowa chambers of commerce to ponder what follows:

"The livestock business has increased 20 per cent. in the last year, figures showing an investment of $126,170,000. Packing houses, owned by large Eastern concerns, have increased their local plants at an expense of $200,000 and have ordered for 1916 improvements which will cost $500,000.

"In the last ten years, $207,124,848 in gold has been produced, $52,701,255 in silver, $35,432,207 in lead and $101,061,059 in coal.

"The United States Smelting and Refining Company, an Eastern corporation, has announced its decision to invest $3,000,000 in draining mines in the Leadville district alone.

"As for manufactures, an increase of more than $10,000,000 was made in 1915 over 1914.

"The sugar industry, which involves considerable Eastern capital, is showing its faith in Colorado by adding four new factories, and 25,000 acres, under sugar beet cultivation, will be added to 160,000 acres which was last year's record.

Per Capita Indebtedness Low

"Another fact that points decidedly to Denver's substantial financial condition is the per capita indebtedness of this city as compared with others of her size and larger. Denver's per capita indebtedness is $3.63, while other cities, such as Louisville, have $50.13; St. Paul, $43.19; Oakland, Cal., $36.68; Worcester, Mass., $42.98; Columbus, Ohio, $46.05; Toledo, $50.54; Atlanta, Ga., $30.28."

Where the laws are not enforced, home builders hesitate to invest their money or establish their families. That something must be wrong with the assertion of the imaginative anti-suffragists who are telling Iowa all about Colorado is demonstrated in "the building records, which showed that more than $2,250,000 was spent for homes last year, homes of people who have come to stay in Denver.

"Every large corporation and utility reports a booming year to the Chamber of Commerce, with an aggregate stock value in thirty-one issues of $144,857,500, while Roger W. Babson, national statistician, asserts that Denver is one of sixty-five cities showing an increase of 25 per cent. in trade conditions over the previous year.

"Statistics of this kind could be given that would fill a large volume," says the Chamber of Commerce statement. "Most of these given have been taken from the United States government reports. It is amazing how, in the face of this actual development, influx of Eastern capital and general prosperity, anyone can stand up before an intelligent audience and say for one moment that Denver and Colorado are not progressing by leaps and bounds."

STRONG CONTRAST FOLLOWS VOTING

Kansas Out of Debt, Wyoming Has Surplus, New York Heavily Laden

New York State has the largest debt of any State in the Union. "Its total indebtedness is 30.1 per cent. of that of all the civil divisions in the United States, and is equal to the combined debt reported by all the States west of the Mississippi River and those of the South Atlantic division, except Florida," says the U. S. Census, 1913. Alice Duer Miller comments in the New York Tribune:

"Kansas is out of debt,—
Kansas where women vote;
whereas to date
New York, the proud, the rich,
the Empire State,
With its magnificently male
finance,
And business interests that have
looked askance
On women taking any part
In matters other than the heart,
New York has not, from recent
information,
Met every obligation;
New York which prudently will
only let
The sex of business experts vote.
And yet
New York's not out of debt!"

Wyoming is hampered with a cash balance which will make taxes for the support of the government unnecessary for at least one year, is the report of the "Anaconda Standard." Kansas is out of debt and Wyoming has a snug little three-quarters of a million in its stocking, yet women have voted nearly 47 years in Wyoming, and Kansas has had Municipal Suffrage since 1887.

IGNORANCE RARE IN WOMEN VOTERS

Election Clerk in Illinois Says Women Learn About Politics Rapidly

The exceptions on registration days in Illinois this year are the women who do not understand. A young woman walked into the office of the Peoria election commissioners the other day, according to the Peoria Herald-Transcript, and asked the woman election clerk to show her one of the "heelers."

"My father says they are always around voting places, and the city hall," she said, "and there was a lady in our block cured of rheumatism by a healer last week, and I do so want to see one."

"There are not many of those women nowadays," commented the clerk afterward. "Women are learning about politics and learning fast. Why, they answer lots faster and often know more of what they are doing than the men."

ILLINOIS DECISION RELIEVES FEARS

Supreme Court Denies Women Additional Right but Recognizes Power of Legislature

The Illinois Supreme Court decided last week that women cannot vote for delegates to the national conventions, or national, State or precinct committeemen until the Legislature has amended the woman suffrage law. In unanimously agreeing that the Legislature has the power to give women such a vote, however, the court relieved to a large extent the fear that the entire suffrage law might be considered unconstitutional. Since the validity of the law was established in June, 1914, one of the justices has died, and the liquor interests have been attempting to have the decision reversed.

The decision of the court in no way deprives women in Illinois of the right to vote in the Presidential election next fall. Secretary of State Stevenson has even announced that women may be candidates for national delegates and for State committeemen, although they cannot vote for these offices.

"The suffrage situation never will be satisfactory in this State until women have exactly the same voting rights as men," says the Chicago Journal, and the Herald observes:

"Experience with the partial suffrage of the present is the best argument for the full franchise of the future. Women have been a power for good government in Illinois. They have supported clean candidates; they have defeated misrepresentative officials. They have converted the unbelievers in their own ranks and among men. They have assured a final victory.

"Woman suffrage in Illinois has nothing to fear."

LAW BREAKS UP MOTHER'S HOME

Pennsylvania Judge "Helps" Woman with Support of Little Ones by Taking Three Away

Mrs. Savina McKenna, a widow, took her four little children to the juvenile court in Philadelphia Feb. 16 and asked for aid in supporting them. "Their father died two years ago," she said, according to the North American, "and I have been working hard to keep hem, but I cannot support them right without assistance."

Judge MacNeille regretfully informed her that under the law the only way he could "help" her was to break up her family. The mother tearfully consented to separation from three of her children, who were given into the care of the Catholic children's bureau, but insisted on keeping her baby.

As the mother left the court, Judge MacNeille expressed the hope that the next Legislature will change the laws so that, under proper conditions, dependent children may be permitted to remain with their mother, and the county contribute toward their support.

"I hope," he said, "a record will be kept of all members of the Legislature who vote against children situated as the McKenna children are, remaining under the care of the mother."

Every State where women vote has a mother's pension law.

DIDN'T RAISE TAX TO HELP GIRLS

Pittsburgh Increases Rate 44 Per Cent., but Refuses Appropriations for Training School

The commissioners of Allegheny County, Penn., which includes the city of Pittsburgh, announced last week an increase of 44 per cent. in the taxation rate for Pittsburgh and an increase of 38½ per cent. for the county. In spite of this difference, the estimated revenues for 1916 are $8,479,089.56 and the expenditures $7,127,849.75, leaving a balance of $1,351,000 to start 1917 on, as against a balance of $1,532,000 left by the outgoing commissioners.

The Allegheny County Industrial Home and Training School for Boys asked for an appropriation of $245,000. It will be allowed $97,500 for maintenance and $77,000 worth of bonds will be issued for improvements. Nothing at all is allowed the proposed school for girls.

And yet, out of these heavy taxes a very heavy proportion rests upon women.

PROBE UNCOVERS BREWERS' FUND

(Continued from page 65)

the partnership between breweries and politics in Pennsylvania is the belief of government agents as a result of partial study, yesterday and today, of the mass of evidence already in hand for the federal grand jury probe here.

"That breweries levy assessments and that this is done on the per barrel basis, government agents say, is information that will come as no surprise, because it is quite generally known. It is expected, however, that even those well posted in such matters will be surprised that the government has proof that a political assessment of 50 cents a barrel was levied on every barrel of beer brewed in Pennsylvania in the last year.

"As the State's beer production for the year averaged 7,000,000 barrels, the 'rake-off' at 50 cents a barrel would amount to $3,500,000.

The high-water assessment of 50 cents on the barrel started several years ago as an assessment of a few cents and has been mounting as temperance sentiment grew in the State.

"The government is without information respecting all breweries, but in breweries whose books have been examined has found that it has been the regular thing to charge $7 for a barrel of beer customarily costing $6.50.

"From saloonists and others the government has learned breweries frankly informed them the extra 50 cents was an assessment.

"Thus, government officials point out, the State's millions of beer drinkers, thousands of small saloonists and an army of wholesale liquor dealers, instead of the brewers themselves, support the brewery associations, the State and division associations and the separate county associations.

"Knowledge that United States Attorney E. Lowry Humes and his investigators possess these, among a mass of incriminating facts, and realization that they are at the end of the rope in tactics of delay, have probably operated to bring about an entire change in tactics of the brewery interests indicated today."

There was a belief in Pittsburgh that the brewers, beginning this week, may make a "clean breast" of their relations with politicians, and not spare the politicians.

Among the witnesses who have been subpoenaed and who are expected to testify are the following:

Hugh F. Fox, of New York City, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association.

Edward A. Schmidt, of Philadelphia, president of the United States Brewers' Association; treasurer of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association; president of the Northwestern National Bank, of Philadelphia.

Gustav Lembeck, of Jersey City, treasurer of the United States Brewers' Association.

John Gardiner, Philadelphia, president of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association.

Charles F. Ettla, Philadelphia, secretary of the Pennsylvania Brewers' Association.

SUFFRAGE STATE GAVE FAIR DEAL

With Copper at Highest Price Arizona Saw that Miners Got a Bigger Share

Governor Hunt's refusal to allow the mine owners the use of armed guards, gunmen and strike-breakers was largely responsible for the peaceful settlement of the Arizona copper strike, according to the report of the Committee on Industrial Relations. Copper is selling at the highest price for nine years, yet the companies held out against any increase for five months. Finally an agreement was reached by which laborers are to be paid $2.50 a day instead of $1.62, and miners will receive, at the present price of copper, $3.41 a day in accordane with a sliding scale.

"The victory marks a triumph for labor of the greatest importance, demonstrating as it does that labor can win its battles for industrial democracy when the government does its duty and protects the workers against hired thugs and professional strike-breakers," says the committee.

SUFFRAGE SWEEPS LIKE PRAIRIE FIRE

Full Franchise Apparently Will be Given Women in Alberta and Saskatchewan

Previous to the opening of the Alberta Provincial Legislature, on Feb. 24, Premier Sifton made a

'The question has become one of ernment will introduce during the coming session a woman suffrage bill of the widest possible scope.

Following hard on Premier Sifton's announcement came a similar one from Premier Scott of Saskatchewan, who stated that he also proposes to exact legislation that will confer on women full and equal political rights with men.

"Woman suffrage seems to have swept the three newest Canadian provinces like a prairie fire, the sentiment in that vast stretch of territory being apparently overwhelmingly in favor of equal citizenship," says the Toronto Industrial Banner.

ing against the action of the the livest political issues in Canada, and we believe, if submitted to the electorate in the various provinces, the majority of them would vote favorably by very substantial majorities."

VIRGINIA GOES UP FROM 13 TO 40

The Virginia House of Delegates, which at each of its two preceding sessions gave only 13 favorable votes to an equal suffrage amendment, has this year given 40. On Feb. 18 the House voted 52 to 40 against submitting the question to the voters. The Legislature meets every two years. A gain of 27 votes in two years shows a decided drift of suffrage sentiment in Virginia.

A POSSIBLE BABY WEEK

The formation of a woman's civic club causes William L. Chenery to speculate in the Chicago Herald on a possible program for the coming Baby Week:

"They [the ladies] might get a map of their ward. Then from the department of health they could get the addresses of the families where babies had died during one year. For every baby who died they might put a spot on a map. Soon the dots would darken a few places on the paper, while the others would be comparatively light. Then the ten ladies might walk about their ward with profit.

"Where the spots were thickest they would find the houses were darkest. They would discover that the city council had been unwilling or unable to enforce the building laws. If they were on visiting terms with the people whose babies die so often, they would see the inside of gloomy apartments, from which sunlight and fresh air are barred by stupidity and cupidity.

"They would walk through dirty alleys. They would see yards in which garbage was allowed to accumulate. They would see dirty streets and multitudes of dirty children becoming dirtier by their play in the streets. They would find homes from which the mothers must go out to aid in supporting the family. They would become acquainted with women who, handicapped by ignorance and a lack of opportunity, are bewildered by the pressing conditions of life in a great city.

"In time they would touch the boy problem and the girl problem, the school problem, the labor problem and the rest of the myriad issues. For all of these they would have a touchstone, a sound test.

"Then when they found themselves in the midst of an aldermanic campaign the question of the vote would be simple. What candidate or what group of candidates or what policy is going to aid most in making my neighborhood a decent place for the women and children and men who live in it?

"In the long run will this man stand for the things which will save babies' lives? Or is he for those policies which ultimately kill the babies, make life harder for the women, create the boy problem and the host of other baffling evils? The baby is an excellent introduction to civics."

FOUR FAVORABLE MEMBERS ABSENT

Line-up in House Judiciary Committee Shows Amendment Has Better Chance Later

Further information regarding the action of the House Judiciary Committee last week in postponing consideration of the nation-wide suffrage amendment until after the fall elections shows that Representative Moss, of West Virginia; Dyer, of Missouri; Morgan, of Oklahoma; Neely, of West Virginia, and Danforth, of New York, were absent. The first four are said to have been in favor of a report, according to the Philadelphia North American. The Representatives who voted for postponement were: Webb, North Carolina; Carlin, Virginia; Walker, Georgia; Gard, Ohio; Whaley, South Carolina; Caraway, Arkansas; Igoe, Missouri; Williams, Illinois, and Steele, Pennsylvania, Democrats. Those who voted for immediate action were: Taggart, Kansas; Thomas, Kentucky and Dale, New York, Democrats; and Volstead, Minnesota; Nelson, Wisconsin; Graham, Pennsylvania, and Chandler, New York, Republicans.

Representative Williams, of Illinois, in commenting on his stand, said:

"I would vote to report the measure next year, but not now. It would be a source of great embarrassment to the Democrats to vote on the amendment at this time. It would be unfair to them to force them to go on record before the November elections. It would not hurt the Southern Democrats. They will be elected, anyhow, but it would greatly embarrass the other Democratic members and the party generally. So I cannot vote to bring the measure out at this session."

A CENTURY

From a Speech by Roger Foster

A hundred years ago an educated woman could earn her living in but two occupations: she could teach or she might go on the stage. Now there is no profession and no business in which she does not excel. She heals the sick. She saves the innocent from injust condemnation. She protects the lowly against the oppressor. She designs subways and buildings higher than the Tower of Babel. She manages railroads. She invests, preserves and increases some of the largest fortunes in the United States. One hundred years ago, when a woman wrote a book, men quoted the jeer of Dr. Johnson. They applauded her as they would a dancing bear; not because she could do it well, but because she could do it at all. Now, there is no branch of literature which she does not adorn.

A conference of about forty women representing five states met in New York Feb. 17 to consider whether women should organize for possible service in the coming political campaign. A committe of seven, Miss Alice Carpenter, chairman, was named to organize another conference to take place in New York early in April, to which women active in public life in the Eastern States will be called.

Doctor Stough, the evangelist, who has been conducting a series of meetings at Atlantic City, N. J., brought rounds of applause from an audience of 5,000 the other day when he said:

"If only you women could vote, it would be goodby to the saloon in Atlantic City."

The largest three cities in this country under prohibition are all in equal suffrage States—Seattle, Wash., Portland, Ore., and Denver, Col.

SAYS PARTY THAT SOWS WILL REAP

Edward Howard Griggs Declares Suffrage Plank Should Be in Both Platforms

Suffrage should be in the national platform of the political parties, asserted Edward Howard Griggs in the course of a lecture in Kansas City recently.

"The party which first recognizes this and espouses the cause of suffrage is going to reap a great harvest of votes, and it should," said Dr. Griggs.

"And when suffrage comes to all the States, then our attention shall be turned to the still larger issues of feminism—the regeneration of women, the great movement that is to make them independent, self-respecting, and enable them to realize their opportunities and be in fact the mates of men; to be in fact the sort of persons we have called them in empty phrases."

COLLEGE CANVASS SHOWS STRENGTH

University of South Dakota Reports Note of 37-3 Among Faculty Members

A recent canvass of the opinion of the voting professors and instructors of the University of South Dakota has brought to light only three antis in the faculty body. Thirty-seven votes favor equal suffrage. One professor refuses to get into any difficulties either way and keeps discreetly silent.

Although there were a variety of arguments presented by the pros to justify their position, the reason most often given was that the denial of the franchise to women is an injustice. "It's a natural right," declared two or three. "Give the women a square deal," said another. "I am opposed to taxation without representation," another replied with some warmth. The denial of the vote to women was considered by others as undemocratic. Several pointed out the need for the women's vote on moral issues.

A number of the members of the faculty stated their confidence in the ability of women to use the ballot intelligently. Women were preparing themselves, they said, for their new public duties and responsibilities. A large and growing class of women were better read and more closely in touch with matters which are the voters' concern than their brothers and husbands. Only one professor emphasized the effect of the ballot on women themselves, a member of the law faculty declaring that the great value of the vote in the hands of women was that it would help toward their emancipation.

Dean Eyerly, the acting head of the university during the absence of President Slagle, said, "I am in favor of woman suffrage, though Mrs. Eyerly is opposed to it. I believe in it for three reasons: First, because it is the only way to have a democratic form of government; second, because women could better their economic condition by it; and third, because women are more alive to social reform than are men."

Dean McKusick of the College of Law is opposed to the proposition and is supported in his rather lonely position by two others of the faculty.

The canvass has resulted in a discussion which marks the beginning in Vermillion of the campaign on the question which is to be voted upon in South Dakota next November.

SYRACUSE DINNER HONORS PIONEERS

Mrs. C. de B. Mills on Ninetieth Birthday Tells of Famous Suffragists

The birthday of Susan B. Anthony was celebrated in Syracuse, Feb. 15, by a dinner given in honor of the pioneers of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party and the visiting State chairman, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse. The occasion marked the ninetieth birthday of Mrs. C. de B. Mills, a Syracuse pioneer and the mother of Miss Harriet May Mills, leader of the 5th campaign district.

Immediately after the dinner, Miss Mills, toastmistress, announced a pageantry of pioneers, and with lights dimmed, young women impersonating Margaret Brent, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Julia Ward Howe, Matilda J. Sage, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, filed one by one into the room.

When Mrs. Mills arose to speak, she was greeted with a rising salute. After expressing her thanks for the honors accorded her, she read a paper in which she recalled each of the women represented in the pageantry and told of their work. She knew each of them personally and had entertained them when they were in the midst of their greatest work.

Mayor Stone of Syracuse was present and discussed the work of women from the standpoint of civic betterment.

A party of suffragists appeared before the sub-committee on resolutions of the New York Republican State Convention last week to ask that the sub-committee recommend to the convention a resolution favoring the federal amendment granting equal suffrage to women. The party included Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. E. Livingston Hunt, Mrs. Eldon Bisbee, Mrs. Calvin Tomkins and Mrs. Robert Niles.

Woman suffrage in some of its many forms seems to be the most ready simile in the public mind just now, as was shown in the stories about the eclipse of the sun on the front pages of two New York papers. In both papers the eclipsed sun was likened to a suffrage map with the Eastern States dark. Suffragists say that as long as the Eastern States remain black the United States will continue to look as if it were under an eclipse.

NEWS FROM THE NORTHWEST

MINNESOTA

Suffragists of Hennepin County and the State at large celebrated the birthday of Susan B. Anthony by a series of meetings all through the county and State, Feb. 15.

The meetings in Hennepin County were held in each one of the legislative districts and also served the purpose of marking the anniversary of the first year of district organization work. The organization has reached the point where its next step is to secure sufficient precinct chairmen to man every precinct, and Mrs. Searle, chairman of the Organization Committee, requested the district leaders to make that their first consideration, using every part of the program for that purpose.

Each leader presided in her own district and the meetings were held for the most part in private homes. The programs all began with a reading of the Susan B. Anthony amendment and a short talk on its history before Congress, followed by a letter from Mrs. D. P. Simpson, president of the Hennepin County Association, a suffrage speech and a short talk on "Organization, Its Importance and How to Achieve It." Tea was served at the close and a social hour followed.

Organization work in Minnesota is proceeding by leaps and bounds. Mrs. Albert McMahon, State organizer, has just returned from Duluth, where she formed the St. Louis County Association, with Mrs. Harold Crassweller at its head. The Duluth women gave a luncheon, at which a collation was taken for Iowa and $35 received. At the recent conference held in Albert Lea, $310 was raised for the same cause, and it was voted to give Mrs. McMahon's services for the Iowa campaign. Mrs. McMahon was to begin her work in Iowa, Feb. 20.

The Dane County League has made a collection of $87 for the Iowa campaign fund. The Marinette County League, Mrs. E. Nelson, president, is having some sort of activity every month to raise money for Iowa.

A telegram from Mrs. Alden H. Potter, chairman of the Congressional Committee of the Minnesota Woman Surage Association, says: "At a mass meeting of men and women in the Shubert Theatre, Minneapolis, Feb. 17, a resolution was unanimously adopted protesting against the action of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on the Susan B. Anthony amendment and calling upon the Judiciary Committee to reconsider its action of postponement and to report out the Anthony amendment favorably at the earliest possible moment."

NORTH DAKOTA

The Grand Forks Votes for Women's Club recently entertained the visiting clubwomen of the State Federation at a suffrage dinner. Yellow jonquils, candelabra with yellow candles and yellow place cards were used. One of the speakers, Mrs. Scott Rex, in giving a talk on the suffrage movement, remarked that many women in the United States had always thought of Canada as slow to recognize the need of equality, but that within the past month the Manitoba Legislature had passed a bill giving the women of that Province the vote.

The dinner was arranged by the executive committee of the club, composed of the president, Mrs. Alice Nelson Page; vice-president, Dr. Mae Sanders; secretary-treasurer, Mary E. McCumber; county chairman, Mrs. A. G. Leonard; Mrs. James Collins and Mrs. C. A. Greenleaf.

Extremely serious overcrowding of the fourteen State hospitals for the insane is again pointed out in the report of the New York State Charities Aid Association to the State Hospital Commission, made public last week. The situation in the institutions of the metropolitan district is characterized as "almost intolerable."

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WANTED, BETTER BABIES

"Baby Week" will be full of texts for equal suffrage and the women will not fail to draw the moral. They will remind the public that the world's lowest infant death rate is found in New Zealand, where women have voted for nearly a quarter of a century: that in almost all of the countries and provinces which make the best showing in this respect, women have the ballot; that, after the passage of the suffrage bill in Illinois, the sanitary disposal of garbage and the saving of babies' lives became an issue in the Chicago election, for the first time. They will recall the fact that in the Better Babies contest at the Interstate Fair in Spokane, the press reported that the babies broke all records. More than fourteen hundred babies were entered from Washington and the surrounding suffrage States: and so many of these children of voting mothers were found to be almost perfect that, after the preliminary tests had been made, a supplementary competition had to be held to decide between the many babies who measured up to 98 per cent. or over. Julia C. Lathrop says: "Instead of interfering with child welfare, woman suffrage leads toward it." A. S. B.

SHOWS SUFFRAGE STRENGTH

The U. S. House Judiciary Committee has voted to defer action upon the Susan B. Anthony amendment until next December—i. e., until after election. In one way, this is a tribute to the strength that the suffrage movement has attained. It is an open secret that many members of Congress are unwilling to go on record against suffrage before election. Many also want to wait and see which way the cat is going to jump in Iowa, South Dakota and West Virginia.

In the last Congress, the Rules Committee refused to fix a date for a debate and vote on the subject, the Democratic chairman of the committee saying, in answer to all appeals from the suffragists, that the Democratic caucus of the House had declared suffrage to be a State and not a national question. But, after election, the attitude of the Rules Committee changed. Members of Congress were no longer so unwilling to commit themselves; and, more important still, two new States had been added to the suffrage column.

There is a report that this year the leaders of both parties in Congress have agreed to stave off until after election, if possible, a vote upon the two amendments for nation-wide woman suffrage and nation-wide prohibition. Naturally, the friends of these measures do not like it. Several members of the Judiciary Commitee who favor woman suffrage were absent when the recent vote to postpone action was taken; and the Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A. will work for a reconsideration. Suffragists should now write to the members of the Judiciary Committee, expressing—of course in courteous terms—their dissatisfaction with the postponement, and asking for a reconsideration. A matter of such live public interest ought not to be put off till ten months hence. A. S. B.

ILLINOIS LAW UPHELD

There is both sweet and bitter for the women in the decision just rendered by the Illinois Supreme Court. Miss Harriet Vittum, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, and others, think that the bitter is much outweighed by the sweet. In effect, the decision is that the suffrage law is constitutional as far as it goes, but that it does not extend to giving women a vote in the party primaries for delegates to the national party conventions and for State and precinct committeemen.

The suffrage law was a blanket enactment, and it was necessary for the courts to decide just how much was under the blanket. The act gave women a vote for all statutory officers not named in the constitution, and the primary election law gave women the right to vote at primary elections for the nomination of candidates for such officers as they may vote for at the election for which the primary is held. The Supreme Court says: "Candidates for delegates to national conventions are not nominated, but are elected at the April primaries." It adds that the Legislature could have given women the right to vote for these delegates, but it did not, and whether it meant to do so or not does not signify. It adds: "The remedy is with the Legislature." This decision is unanimous, all the seven justices concurring.

When the woman suffrage bill was passed in 1913, the liquor interests brought all possible pressure to bear upon the State Supreme Court to have it declared unconstitutional; but the court upheld it. Then they introduced in the Legislature a bill for its repeal; but the bill never got out of committee. Now the composition of the Supreme Court has changed (one of the new justices represents the great brewing district of Peoria), and the liquor interests are again bringing strong pressure to bear to have the whole suffrage law declared unconstitutional. A case involving the constitutionality of the general law is now pending. A. S. B.

AN OBJECT LESSON

Massachusetts women are having an object lesson just now on the slenderness of tenure by which legal improvements in the interest of women are held, when the women themselves have no vote in regard to them.

The minimum wage law of Massachusetts was gained with long labor and much trouble. It is one of the weakest of such laws in the country, the Minimum Wage Commission having only advisory powers. Yet a great effort is being made by the manufacturers to wipe it out, and to wipe out also the State Board of Labor and Industry. All the labor organizations are up in arms against the attempt. At the hearing the other day an especially effective speech was made by Miss Margaret Fitzgerald of the Retail Clerks. In it the ever-burning question of woman suffrage blazed out.

A representative of the manufacturers had told the working women that what they ought to try for was a nation-wide minimum wage law. Miss Fitzgerald agreed that such a law would be desirable. "But," she added, "you know that the effort to get federal legislation is hard and slow—as, for instance, in the matter of federal suffrage." A tremendous explosion of applause showed that everybody saw the point. A. S. B.

AN INSIDE VIEW

A deeply interesting inside view of the Ford peace expedition is given by Florence L. Lattimore in the New York Survey. It is written in a sane and moderate spirit and tells what really happened, not what sensationmongers have reported. The expedition has been shamefully lied about by correspondents who went out with the peace ship under express instructions from their editors at home to turn the whole thing into ridicule.

As Madame Rosika Schwimmer has lately been the subject of many misleading stories, and as the opponents of equal rights have joyfully enlarged upon these, it will be of interest to our readers to see what Florence Lattimore has to say about her.

When Mr. Ford was taken seriously ill and had to turn back, "The expedition was organized anew under an administration committee of seven, named by Mr. Ford just before he sailed for home. Rosika Schwimmer remained as expert advisor. She did so at Mr. Ford's insistence. Madame Schwimmer had offered her resignation when it was announced that it would be necessary for Mr. Ford to return to America, for, without him, as American and host, to pass on the many matters bound to arise—matters which she as a foreigner, member of a belligerent nation, should not be asked to settle—her position would give rise to serious misconceptions. Mr. Ford felt that she was the only person connected with the party who understood the points of contact in Europe as well as the situation in America, and it was believed that he would not have wished to continue to support the expedition if she refused to go on.

"Mr. Ford was extremely ill, and left for his steamer without modifying his decision.

"Rosika Schwimmer, Hungarian, found herself, therefore, leader of an American expedition in which even such people as Grace Wales and Inez Milholland Boissevain, residents and peace workers in the United States, had no voice because one was born in Canada and the other had married a Hollander.

"She was generally credited with organizing the plan of bringing a shipload of people from the United States to inaugurate a council for continuous mediation and with interesting Mr. Ford in it. In justice it should also be said that the full weight of its burdens should never have been hers, either at this or in the early stages, hampered as she was by all the insinuations and distrust which came from those who could not, or would not, understand that a neutral attitude may be held by a citizen of a belligerent nation.

"The undertaking outlived things which would have wrecked a more rigid, highly developed organization. There were certain motive forces which kept it going.

"One of these motive forces was the belief in Mr. Ford by all who came in contact with him. . . . Another was the flashing spirit of Madame Schwimmer. We are repeatedly asked if she was not autocratic on the trip. To that one must answer that perhaps she was in meeting some of the emergencies that arose. She had to make repairs while the jitney was moving, and roadside repairs cannot be equal to first-class shop work. The so-called autocratic methods were those of an intelligent, dominant mind, earnest and overworked."

Everyone interested in reading a true account of the Ford expedition should send 20 cents in stamps to the publishers of The Survey, New York City, for the two issues containing Florence Lattimore's articles. A. S. B.

ONE IN ELEVEN IS FIT

The physical efficiency of men seems to stand highest where women vote, and lowest where they do not. Captain L. P. Pinkston, a retired captain of the U. S. Marine Corps, in charge of the recruiting bureau in New York City, has lately published some striking figures showing the proportion of the men examined at the recruiting stations in different parts of the country who are found physically fit. Los Angeles stands highest, with 23.4 per cent., and New York City lowest, with only 2.8 per cent. Out of 11,012 applicants in New York, only 316 could pass the test!

Denver and Cheyenne make a far better showing than Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, St. Paul, or Detroit. This rather knocks out the theory that equal suffrage will hurt women's health and weaken their offspring.

Taking the country at large, only one man in eleven who volunteered to join the navy was found physically fit. It is high time that the mothers of men were given something to say about the health conditions of our cities and towns. A. S. B.

MILK FOR BABES

All the neutral nations have had to face the problem of the rise in prices owing to the war. The high cost of milk has been especially hard on the babies.

Denmark, where women vote, has taken strong measures to keep the children from suffering. Just before Christmas it made special regulations concerning the milk supply. The babies were not getting enough, and the very poor could not pay the prices charged for even a little milk. The cost of fodder had gone up, and cows were being slaughtered and shipped into Germany.

Through its co-operative system, Denmark came to the rescue of the babies by limiting the price of milk to a reasonable sum, by giving out milk tickets to the families most in need, and by doing away with the government profit, so that the milk producers should not suffer either.

On the same principle, the government of Australia has bought up the entire wheat crop, paying the farmers the full price for it, and is now selling the wheat itself at reasonable rates, so as to prevent speculation by middlemen in this prime necessity of life. A. S. B.

It is worth noting that the Iowa women's clubs, at the last meeting of their State Federation, indorsed the suffrage movement; that the State Teachers' Association, with a membership of 25,000, is openly pledged to its support; that the United States Senators from Iowa are committed to it, and that of sixty dailies and 850 weeklies in the State, fifty of the former and 516 of the latter have editorially expressed themselves in favor of an extension of the franchise to women.—Christian Science Monitor.

Mrs. E. F. Feickert says that 42 per cent. of the men of New Jersey want woman suffrage, and enough of the women to make a majority of the people.

Suffrage Work in the States

ILLINOIS

With regard to the State Supreme Court's recent decision that women cannot not vote at the Presidential preferential primary, Helen Stewart, 2nd vice-president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, writes:

"While the women of Illinois appreciate the importance of these party offices and would certainly avail themselves of the opportunity if it was constitutional, they accept the ruling of the Supreme Court without question.

"The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association made no special effort in this matter, because many of the best lawyers in Chicago had given the opinion that we did not have the right according to our suffrage law to vote at this time for these officers.

"The women of Illinois enjoy the partial suffrage they now have through a bill passed by the Illinois Legislature in 1913. This bill had been written by one of our members. It was felt that it was the best bill at the time to present. Even our friends among the legislators did not advise any change in the bill.

"Without doubt there are many forces here in Illinois that would be glad if the woman suffrage law could be declared unconstitutional. It is the business of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association to safeguard the rights we now have in every way possible. The use the women of Illinois have made of the franchise is the best recommendation for equal suffrage that we can give. We did not feel it at all wise to allow the matter of our whole bill to be brought up before the Supreme Court, even for the sake of voting for the important offices that were in question at this time.

"The decision of the Supreme Court left our law in a firmer position than ever. The newspapers very generally congratulated us upon the decision."

Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch was the guest of honor at the annual banquet of the Woman's Bar Association of Illinois in Evanston, Feb. 16.

PENNSYLVANIA

A primary for the election of officers for the Woman Suffrage Party was held at headquarters in Philadelphia, Feb. 19. Although none of the delegates had voted before, the majority of them marked their ballots correctly. The ticket will be voted on again at convention elections to be held at the Hotel Adelphia, Feb. 26, where reports of the year's business and plans for the coming year will be discussed.

Mrs. George A. Dunning headed the ticket as chairman of the Philadelphia Woman Suffrage Party. Vice-presidents are: Miss Lida Stokes Adams, reappointed from the present executive board; Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson, Mrs. Joseph M. Gazzam, Dr. Lucy L. Williams-Wilson, principal of the South Philadelphia High School for Girls; Mrs. Joseph Wasserman and Mrs. William D. Grange, wife of the President of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

Others nominated were Mrs. Emily Q. A. Ellis, secretary; Mrs. Harry Kohn, treasurer, and Miss Anna Harris Snyder and Miss Sara D. Chambers, auditors.

On March 7 and 8 there will be a State conference in Harrisburg for all members. The first day will be devoted to State affairs, and the second to national affairs. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will preside at the second day's meetings.

INDIANA

Mrs. John Kern, the wife of Senator Kern, spoke before the Indianapolis Federation of Franchise Leagues on Feb. 18.

Mrs. Kate Wood Ray, of Gary, press chairman of the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association, telegraphs the Woman's Journal that the Association is interviewing candidates for nomination for Governor and U. S. Senator preceding the primaries, March 7. Mrs. Ray spent half of last week in Indianapolis visiting every headquarters. Mrs. Anna Dunn Noland, president of the Association, arranged to go to Indianapolis also the last of the week to push the work to a conclusion.

NEW JERSEY

The annual dance of the Women's Political Union of Newark will be a leap year masque ball, held in the ballroom of the Palace on the evening of February 29. This dance has gradually become almost a State ball, since suffragists come to it from many other New Jersey towns. The grand march will be led by Mrs. Samuel Clark, president of the Newark Union, and her husband. Prizes will be awarded for the most original costumes and for those best carrying out the suffrage idea in the suffrage colors. Mrs. Victor Parsonnet is chairman of the ball committee.

Miss Constance Kopp of Hackensack, who has been successful in detecting and convicting several law-breakers, has been rewarded by Sheriff Robert N. Heath, whose unofficial assistant she has been, with a gold plated badge, a gold plated pair of handcuffs, and the title of undersheriff. Her last feat was to obtain the arrest of nearly a dozen people on a white slavery charge.

Members of the New Jersey Woman Suffrage Association held a conference on Congressional work for branches throughout the State on Friday at Newark. The principal speaker was Mrs. Stanley McCormick, second vice-president of the National Suffrage Association. She outlined the National Association's policy in pushing the passage of the amendment to the Federal Constitution at the present session of Congress, and suggested the most effective ways in which the New Jersey suffragists may assist in this work.

The State president, Mrs. E. F. Feickert, presided at the conference, and the twelve newly appointed Congressional district chairmen for New Jersey were expeced to be present.

MISSOURI

State executive officers and district chairmen of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association, meeting in St. Louis, selected Springfield as the 1916 convention city. It will be held early in May.

St. Louis invited the gathering to be held there at the same time as the Democratic convention. This was not accepted because of a desire to hold the convention in the central part of the State.

NEW YORK

The first of a series of state Congressional conferences in the interests of the Susan B. Anthony Federal suffrage amendment now before the Congress of the United States, took place in New York City, Feb. 24. The New York State conference was an all-day meeting in the Harris Theatre. It was under the joint direction of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and the New York State Woman Suffrage Party. Ten delegates from each Congressional district of the State were present with their Congressional chairman. Mrs. Raymond Brown is State Congressonal chairman and had the conference under her guidance.

Speakers of the day included Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, president of the new Woman's City Club; Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Arthur Livermore, Mrs. Antoinete Funk, and Herbert Parsons.

The Teachers' Branch of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party met Feb. 19 at the Hotel Astor.

The constitution was submitted for adoption, and plans outlined for the year's work.

From now on the president or one of the officers of the Teachers' Branch will be on duty at its new headquarters, 303 Fifth avenue, every Tuesday afternoon, and every Saturday morning after eleven o'clock.

Mrs. John Humphrey Watkins of Mt. Kisco, leader of the 4th Assembly District, Westchester County, gave a notable luncheon in the Crystal Room of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York Feb. 21, at which all the suffrage officials of the Ninth Campaign District were invited to meet Mrs. Catt and Mrs. Whitehouse.

Mrs. Watkins is the daughter of Luke Wright, who was Governor General of the Philippine Islands immediately before Taft and was also Secretary of War in the Roosevelt Administration.

COLORADO

The Colorado Equal Suffrage Association, assisted by the Susan B. Anthony League, celebrated the birthday of Susan B. Anthony by giving a reception Feb. 15, at the residence of Mrs. Robert W. Steele. The guest of honor was Miss Esther Ogden of Newark, N. J., third vice-president of the National Woman Suffrage Association.

GEORGIA

Atlanta was recently the scene of many suffrage street meetings, with Mrs. Kenney of Nashville, Tenn., as the principal speaker.

"Saturday night saw a rally that was far beyond what I believed possible in Georgia for years to come," writes Mrs. Frances Whiteside, president of the Georgia Woman Suffrage League. The meeting was held on a principal corner, where an exceptionally large audience gathered. Mrs. E. J. Graham of New Orleans and Mrs. Horine of New York were the principal speakers. After two hours of speaking and getting signatures from the crowd the people still lingered and wanted more. A gentleman who seemed greatly interested was persuaded to enter the automobile and make a talk; then another gentleman followed suit. The meeting had been held for more than three hours, and the last crowd was the most enthusiastic of all.

TENNESSEE

Miss Jane Thompson, national suffrage campaign worker and organizer, will spend the next six weeks in Tennessee assisting in the organization activities and also as the instructor of a suffrage school, which opened this week in Nashville.

Miss Thompson will visit Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, Murfreesboro, Tullahoma, McKenzie and other leading towns, and will give one week of her time to the Sixth Congressional district, visiting Stewart, Robertson, Montgomery, Cheatham and Davidson counties.

In the suffrage school she will give instructions in public speaking, how to organize a city by wards and precincts, how to organize the smaller towns, and instructions in other methods of suffrage propaganda along campaign lines. The school is open to the general public without admission fee. There will be a night session for the benefit of the business women and others who cannot attend the day meetings.

In a recent address before the Memphis Equal Suffrage League, Mrs. Leslie Warner, president of the Nashville League, said:

"This is an age of union, of consolidation, of solidarity. All great work is done by united effort. And only in this way will our work in woman suffrage be assured of success."

Mrs. Warner urged that more publicity be given the cause. "I believe," she said, "that the most important person on the executive board is the chairman of publicity. She can accomplish more than all of us put together."

The new publicity committee of the league includes Mrs. Solon Persons, chairman; Mrs. Sigmund Harpmann, Mrs. Chas. G. Smith, Miss Montgomery Cooper, Mrs. B. L. Mallory, Mrs. S. B. Anderson and Mrs. R. H. Vance.

WEST VIRGINIA

Miss Katherine B. Mills, the National Association's organizer, has been speaking before labor organizations in Wheeling. At a recent meeting of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, Miss Mills was given the floor and made a most impressive speech.

"I have sat there during the afternoon," she said, "and heard men say over and over, 'Our hands are tied.' That's exactly the plaint of us women. Our hands are tied. There are many things we could do for you, helping you to make toward better living and working conditions, but our hands are tied."

WISCONSIN

A congressional conference will be held in Wisconsin, March 24-25, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt has promised to attend. The women of the State are evincing lively interest and plan to make it he most important suffrage meeting ever held in Wisconsin.

Milwaukee women are greatly nterested in the report from Washington that Congressman William J. Cary, Milwaukee, has ntroduced a resolution in Congress, proposing that the United States move the Capitol to Milwaukee, where beer is made and vhere, he assumes, there is no langer of prohibition legislation. Mr. Cary voted against woman uffrage when the federal amendment came up in the House last year. He refused to meet a delegation of Milwaukee suffragists, who asked to have a conference with him before he returned to Washington in December, 1915, in face of the fact that he had previously promised the president of the Milwaukee County Suffrage Society to grant the conference.

Francis Neilson, M. P., was the speaker at an open mass meeting in Milwaukee, Feb. 18. Mrs. Gould W. Van Derzee, vice president of the Milwaukee County Woman Suffrage Association, presided.

Boxes at the mass meeting were engaged to Mmes. Charles N. Norris, George P. Miller, Grant Fitch; Henry M. Youmans, Victor L. Berger, Francis Boyd, E. P. Sherry, W. W. Nicholas, F. T. Andrae and A. K. Taylor, each with a party of guests.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Mrs. Elizabeth W. Allston Pringle, vice regent for South Carolina for the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association, last week presented to the State a portrait of Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, who raised two hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of the home and tomb of George Washington.

MICHIGAN

Susan B. Anthony day was a big success in Michigan. In every Congressional district in the State suffrage mass meetings were held. Resolutions were adopted and signed, and will be forwarded to the Representatives in Congress.

On Feb. 16, the University Suffrage Club gave a big tea which was addressed by Mrs. O. H. Clark, State president, and Dr. Elsie Seelye Pratt of the University faculty. Besides the students there were many women of the faculty in attendance.

Just now Michigan is concentrating on the Congressional campaign conference to be held in Detroit, March 22 and 23. The arrangements are in charge of the Detroit Equal Suffrage Club. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, national president, will be in attendance and will speak, as will also Mrs. O. H. Clark, State president.

TEXAS

A suffrage association with 40 charter members was formed at Denison, Feb. 9, following speeches by Miss Elizabeth Freeman, State organizer, and Mrs. M. F. Cunningham, president of the State Association. In her address Mrs. Cunningham said:

"Politics is a science of Government, under which the homes and children are controlled—if they are so dirty, as men say, then it is because woman has not taken the proper responsibility toward the Government. Woman is particularly qualified to have a voice in the affairs of a nation, because she has the instinct of tidiness."

KENTUCKY

A prize of $10 for the best suffrage poster has been offered by Miss Emma Hast, through the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association, to the students of the Louisville Girls' High School.

TABLET UNVEILED TO DR. EMILY BLACKWELL

A celebration of unique historic interest took place in New York on Feb. 18. It was the dedication of the new Emily Blackwell ward and the unveiling of the memorial tablet at the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

The beautiful bronze bas relief by Victor Brenner occupied the place of honor when, by invitation of the Trustees of the Infirmary and the executive committee of the Emily Blackwell Testimonial Fund, an interested gathering assembled in the new ward, a large and commodious room, adorned for the occasion with palms and yellow flowers. Dr. Walters presided, and made the opening address. She announced the completion of the $20,000 fund, and said, in part:

Dr. Walters's Tribute

"Emily Blackwell was associated with the Infirmary closely, affectionately and most usefully during the greatest part of her life. Those who had the privilege of knowing her as friend, physician and teacher realize what they owe her. This is perhaps the latest opportunity that we shall have of publicly expressing our affection and gratitude; but far into the future our lives will express privately the sentiments that she inspired, by carrying onward her principles."

Has Gone to New Ward

The Rev. Dr. Daniel offered a touching prayer. He said: "She has removed into another ward, but she still loves and still serves."

Mrs. Henry Villard said:

How can I fittingly express, on behalf of the Board of Trustees and all those connected with the maintenance of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, their joy in the possession of this beautiful counterfeit presentment of Dr. Emily Blackwell, in whose honor we are gathered here today?

The inspired sculptor has given us not only an exquisite work of art, but something more to be prized than that,—a correct idea of her remarkable personality. Her force of character is well portrayed,—character of a matchless kind, touchingly exhibited in the early days of her great career. With rare delicacy of perception, Mr. Brenner has been able to combine with it, in the easy pose of the figure and the sweet expression of the strong face, the spirit of perfect serenity and calmness that served her so well during her long and useful life.

The inscription on the tablet reads thus:

"Morn into noon did pass,
Noon into eve—and the old day
Was welcome as the young,
As welcome and as beautiful;
In sooth, more beautiful as being more holy.

"Thanks to the virtues,
To the eternal youth
Of all thy goodness,
To thy large heart and tranquil mind,
That cast into one vision
Future, present, past."

Heroism Shown in Peace

The unveiling of a tablet, statue or monument offers an opportunity of a peculiar kind "to point a moral and adorn a tale." As a rule, heroism on the battle-field resulting in victory over an enemy is the theme of the orator on such occasions. Strange and incomprehensible as it may seem, the brave deeds of those whose lives have been consecrated to the cause of humanity in some form or other are far less often recorded on bronze or marble. It is, therefore, a happy thought that we have come together to pay a heartfelt tribute of appreciation of the distinguished services rendered to women by Dr. Blackwell,—not to a destroyer of human life, but to one who went forth to seek and to save lives that would otherwise have been lost.

The fiery ordeal to which she was subjected when striving to obtain the necessary medical training for her chosen career is past history. Fortunately for us, the record of it remains, a never-failing source of inspiration to those who, like her, dare to themselves be true.

Helped Freedom of Women

How shine the noble deeds of this great pioneer in the perspective of time! With perfect poise and absolute forgetfulness of self, Dr. Blackwell and her sister did yeoman service in blazing the way for the advancement of women along medical lines. More than that, they made an immense contribution to the furtherance of the freedom of development of women, equal to that vouchsafed to men, for which we must ever be grateful.

Infirmary Her Monument

The truly great monument to our beloved Dr. Blackwell is the Infirmary itself. If these walls could speak, what affecting tales would be theirs to relate, not only of the sufferings of mothers, but of little children, they who had so strong a hold upon her, the victims of untoward conditions! Without a doubt, our pent-up emotions would overmaster us if we could realize even a tithe of the misery that has been alleviated and often done away with here. Like the lady with the lamp, we see, as with clairvoyant vision, Dr. Blackwell moving from bed to bed, binding up wounds, curing diseases, giving relief from pain to the unfortunates, sympathizing with them and loving them with all her heart.

How the Work Grew

The beneficent work of the Infirmary was begun as long ago as 1853 by Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell, who, upon being refused admission to any of the city dispensaries, opened a small dispensary for women and children in one room in Third street. They were assisted by a few friends, and with much difficulty $300 was raised for the medical education of women. A year later the dispensary was incorporated, and in 1857 a hospital was added to it. The institution was entitled "The New York Infirmary for Women and Children."

Its purposes were threefold: (1) to provide treatment for poor women and children by physicians of their own sex; (2) to form a center for the work of women physicians; (3) to give practical instruction to women medical students.

In 1860 the work was extended, and a house was purchased. In 1865 a fund of $50,000 had been collected, and, as the leading medical colleges had refused to accept a limited number of endowed scholarships for women, a medical college was incorporated as a department of the Infirmary and established at 128 Second avenue. Later the Hospital was moved to its present building on Livingston place.

Wider Opportunities Open

On May 25, 1899, in her address delivered at the 31st annual Commencement of the Women's Medical College, Dr. Blackwell said: "The statement from the Trustees which our President has just read announces the prospective closing of the Infirmary Medical College, because, in the judgment of the Trustees, the wider opportunities now opened to women in this city render a medical school for women unnecessary. The friends who established and supported the Infirmary and its college have always regarded co-education as the final stage in the medical education of women. The necessity for co-education in some form becomes more evident the higher the character of the education."

Dr. Blackwell says further that "the opening of the Johns Hopkins Medical School marked an era in the medical training of women," and that "when a college of the standing of Johns Hopkins received women on equal terms, we felt that a great step in advance had been taken. But co-education had to come nearer home before our work ended."

Women Doctors Still Wronged

After referring to the joyful news of the opening of the medical department of Cornell University in this city, which was most unexpected, she declared that "the future policy of our work became a question. After full consideration we decided that under the circumstances a separate woman's college in New York was no longer a necessity,—that in this direction our work was done,—we had held open the door for women until broader gates had swung wide for their admission. While we can now say that a college education is open to women upon equal terms with men, when they leave college this equality of opportunity ceases. In our hospitals, dispensaries and other medical charities, both public and private, there is still almost no place for women. With a few exceptions, they are not eligible to the positions of Internes or of Attending Physicians. To those who know the immense value of these positions for the acquisition of experience and skill, and how completely our hospital physicians stand at the head of the profession, it will be evident that this absence of hospital work after graduation is a most serious obstacle in the way of women's acquiring eminent skill."

If Dr. Blackwell were living, I am sure that she would once more lay stress upon the need of greater opportunities for women Internes, the Infirmary being still most essential to them; for, even now, comparatively few hospitals are open to them.

Carry on Her Work

The thought that is uppermost with me today is this: How can we best show our reverence for Dr. Blackwell? The answer is, I am sure, upon your lips as well as mine,—by carrying on the indispensable work of the Infirmary on a larger and better scale, conformable to modern standards of hospital equipment.

Shall we have to admit that a Hospital, founded by women, for women, offering to them, as this does, the boon of sympathetic and competent women physicians, awakens less interest and receives less support than similar institutions under the direction of men? And this at a time when the mutual dependence of men and women in all the affairs of life is recognized as never before.

It seems to me that the imperative need of a new Infirmary ought to be most keenly felt by women. Let us hope that a review of Dr. Blackwell's life work may inspire them to see to it that a new building be erected in the not distant future. Liberal-minded, generous-hearted men will, we know, gladly co-operate with them; and it might well be called "The Emily Blackwell Hospital," in honor of one who left the world better than she found it.

"Most can raise the flowers now,
For all have got the seed."

Dr. Stephen Smith's Address

A particularly interesting feature of the day was the address by Dr. Stephen Smith of New York, who had been a fellow student with Elizabeth Blackwell during her medical course, and a firm friend ever after, not only to Elizabeth and her sister Emily, but to the cause of women physicians, through all the obloquy of the early days. "No effort was too strong and no obstacle too great for him, when there was need of help," said Dr. Walters. On the eve of his 93rd birthday Dr. Smith is still as straight as a dart, and his natural force hardly seems abated. He said, in part:

"I esteem it a great, a remarkable privilege to be able to contribute a word of sincere homage to Dr. Emily Blackwell. I remember well the impression that her face in repose made upon me at our first meeting.

Riotous Students Transformed

"A few years earlier I had seen the quality of the Blackwells in her sister Elizabeth. After applying in vain to twelve medical colleges, she at last gained admission at Geneva, N. Y. The young men had been a boisterous crowd, often making so much noise that the professors' lectures could hardly be heard. The first day that she came among us a stillness like a stroke of paralysis fell upon a class of 150 riotous students. She transformed them into gentlemen, and the transformation lasted till the end of the course. She was a small figure, in simple garb; she did not speak, but we felt in her the power of dignified and courageous womanhood. This was the first instance of medical co-education in history; and showed not only its practicability but its desirability."

Lectures Were Purified

Dr. Smith told the incident related by Dr. Elizabeth in her autobiography ("Pioneer Work for Women," Everyman's Library series), when the Professor of Anatomy asked her to stay away from certain lectures that dealt with embarrassing topics, and she convinced him that, with the almost religious spirit in which she was studying medicine, her presence would be no embarrassment. The professor had been in the habit of illustrating these lectures with indelicate stories, but this time he gave the instruction without any coarseness, though with entire thoroughness. Dr. Smith continued:

Women Had Hard Struggle

"Emily's experience was not unlike her sister's. Ten colleges refused her. Even Geneva would not admit her. She finally graduated from the Medical College of Cleveland, O., then studied abroad, and finally returned to take up with Elizabeth the great work of opening the medical profession to women. None can realize the struggle except those who passed through the campaign. I vividly remember the expressions of doubt, contempt and ridicule with which the announcement of a women's hospital was received by the medical profession. It was the same when the Women's Medical College was opened, of which Dr. Emily Blackwell was Dean for so many years. The faculty offered to submit its students to examination by a committee appointed from the other medical schools. I served on that committee for years, from Bellevue; and on the examinations the young women surpassed the average of the young men.

Women's College in the Van

"After 1869, when Elizabeth established herself in England, the charge of the Infirmary and College devolved upon Emily. With the general improvement of the medical schools of the country, this school advanced in the van. Harvard alone was ahead of it in making the course three years, and the Women's College led in making it four.

"The great reform that Elizabeth inaugurated in 1849 has become an epoch. The pioneer seldom does his work under observation. Far in the forest he blazes the path. Out of sight is out of mind; and, but for such tablets as these, the benefactors of the race would be forgotten."

Dr. Cushier's Tribute

Dr. E. M. Cushier of Montclair, N. J., Dr. Emily Blackwell's friend and partner, speaking for the Alumnae, said in part:

"This tribute would be a great surprise to her. She knew the value of her teaching, but the deeper value of her influence and inspiration she did not realize. She was interested not only in women's work in medicine, but in the faithful work of women everywhere. The Doctors Blackwell did not limit their aspirations for women to opening the path of medicine. They were occupied first of all with the elevation of character to which they thought it would lead. The duties that they performed are now a sacred trust to us. May we carry on our work in the same spirit of unselfishness!

"See what has been accomplished since this Infirmary started with eight beds, sixty years ago! Its results not only compare favorably with those of other hospitals, but in some respects are almost unique."

Dr. Cushier is now compiling a history of the Infirmary, which will have great interest for all interested in the progres of women.

After the exercises, tea was served, and the visitors had a chance to go over the hospital and see the large and beautiful institution that has risen from such small beginnings.

SUFFRAGE STATUS

The Nation-Wide Suffrage or "Susan B. Anthony" Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

In the United States Senate

Introduced by Senators Sutherland and Thomas; reported favorably with only one dissenting vote by the Committee on Woman Suffrage; now on the calendar awaiting action, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1.

In the United States House

Introduced by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating, Taylor and Hayden; referred to the Judiciary Committee, Representative Webb, chairman. The sub-committee, which had the resolution in charge, has recommended that the full committee report it to the House without recommendation.

Other Measures in Congress

Bill for Creation of a House Woman Suffrage Committee

Introduced by Representatives Taylor, Lenroot and Hayden; referred to Rules Committee, Mr. Henry, chairman.

Federal Elections Bill

To protect the rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and members of the House of Representatives.

Introduced in the Senate by Senator Lane, and referred to Committee on Woman Suffrage, Mr. Thomas, chairman.

Introduced in the House by Representatives Helvering and Raker; referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Mr. Rucker, chairman.

State Suffrage Amendments

	Legislative Action		Goes to Voters
	House	Senate	
Iowa	81-26	31-15	June 5, 1916
	84-19	38-11	
South Dakota ...	57-40	29-15	Nov. 7, 1916
West Virginia .	76- 8	28- 1	Nov. 7, 1916

A suffrage amendment has passed one Tennessee Legislature and must pass another before going to the voters. Tennessee also votes on the calling of a constitutional convention in August, 1916.

Amendments are now being considered in the Legislatures of Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia and Oklahoma. The Oklahoma House has passed a suffrage amendment 62 to 15.

Miss Albertina Bechmann, a Cincinnati school teacher, has invented an easy way of learning the multiplication, division and subtraction tables. The government thinks so well of her invention that it has just given her a patent.

Theodore Roosevelt's new book, "Fear God and Take Your Own Part," is dedicated to the memory of Julia Ward Howe. He says: "Because in the vital matters fundamentally affecting the life of the Republic she was as good a citizen as Washington or Lincoln. She embodied that trait more essential than any other in the makeup of the men and women of this Republic—the valor of righteousness."

"You are maintaining a wage system in Massachusetts that, according to the minimum wage bulletin, is helping to throw hundreds of girls and women into the ranks of prostitution," declared Prof. Scott Nearing, speaking at a recent dinner given in his honor at the Woman's City Club of Boston.

POSTPONEMENT NOT A DEFEAT

Mrs. Roessing Says Cause Will Not Suffer by Action of Judiciary Committee

The cause of woman suffrage will not suffer because of the action of the House Judiciary Committee in voting to postpone until next December the consideration of the constitutional amendment for equal suffrage.

This is the one outstanding feature of the view taken by officers of the National American Woman Suffrage Association of the recent action of the Judiciary Committee. A statement issued by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, chairman of the Congressional Committee, says:

"In considering the postponement of final action on our suffrage amendment, it is necessary to understand at the outset that what we want is not merely a vote on the matter in Committee and in Congress. What we want is favorable action by both the Committee and Congress. The action of postponement is, of course, open for a reconsideration by the Committee, and the Congressional Committee has already taken steps toward that end.

"Postponement by committee is not defeat of woman suffrage. It must also be emphasized that there were votes enough in that particular meeting of the Judiciary Committee to have buried our amendment for two years instead of merely delaying committee action.

"It speaks volumes for the cause of equal suffrage when men in Congress who are avowedly opposed to it refuse to defeat it. and it is but just to refer to that phase of the matter, especially when at least four members of the Judiciary Committee who favor suffrage were known to be unable to attend the meeting.

"In the meantime, the policy of our association toward securing the enactment by Congress of legislation for equal suffrage remains unchanged, and our work both in Washington and in the States will be pushed with unabated vigor."

There are now 66,449 women in the French Red Cross volunteer army, according to a late report from Paris, serving in 1,500 hospitals, with an aggregate of 118,000 beds. The Red Cross flag flies over 288 buildings in Paris alone.

Members of the Chicago Political Equality League passed two resolutions last week in favor of the betterment of the conditions for women offenders in Chicago. The first, introduced by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Treadwell, endorsed plans for the new police station requested in the recent report of the Crime Commission of the City Council. The second asked that the chief of police issue instructions that women offenders arrested on their first offence be released on their own recognizance and be brought into court on a summons instead of being detained in police stations.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of _____ dollars.

NOTES AND NEWS

Miss Ethel Cumbers has been promoted to be chief clerk in the United States land office at San Francisco.

Since the women of California got the ballot, the number of kindergartens in the State has more than doubled.

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, has been elected honorary president of the District of Columbia Community Forum.

A third woman suffrage review and forecast to be published as part of the regular issue is announced by the New York Evening Post to appear on Feb. 29.

The Woman's Trust Company of America, directed and officered by women, has recently been organized in Chicago. It is said to be the first organization of the kind in the country.

W. J. V. Deacon, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Health, stated in a recent address that Kansas had the lowest death rate of any State, one of the lowest illiteracy percentages and one of the highest wealth per capita averages of any State in the Union.

"A Cook County jury has broken a precedent in finding a woman guilty of arson," says the Chicago Herald. "That is a beginning. Hitherto the chivalrous men in the jury boxes have seldom had the courage to convict a woman of anything."

Already the victory of the Manitoba women has had effect on women here in Vancouver, says the British Columbia Federationist, and plans are being made for a strenuous campaign. Vancouver women are saying, "If they can win on the prairies, we can on the coast. And we will."

Mrs. Martin G. Brumbaugh, wife of the governor of Pennsylvania, who is much interested in charities, recently expressed her conviction that the vote for women was bound to come.

Minnesota traveling men have planned to wage a campaign to secure the right to vote by mail in all Minnesota elections, wherever they happen to be in the United States. One wonders what question they will be asked regarding their fitness for the ballot.

STRAP-HANGERS LONG ENOUGH

The New York Assembly is gravely concerned with the injustice of asking fares on railroad trains from those who are not provided with seats by the railroad companies. When taxing time comes around, will the gentlemen of the Legislature remember that women taxpayers have been buying their tickets to citizenship year after year and never yet have been provided with the transportation facilities which a ballot would give them? They have been strap-hangers on this Empire State railway of citizenship long enough.

OPERETTA MAKES $8,000 FOR CAUSE

Suffrage Parade and Soap Box Speech Make Hit with New York Society

"Melinda and Her Sisters," the suffrage operetta by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Elsa Maxwell, took place in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Feb. 18. Governor and Mrs. Whitman occupied the big central box, and the ballroom was filled with an audience of well-known people.

There was a suffrage parade and a soapbox suffrage speech. Marie Doro took the part of Melinda and Marie Dressler played the principal comedy part.

The operetta was in two acts. The sisters of Melinda, whom Mrs. John Pepper, their mother, has sent abroad to study various arts, come back as artists in music, in dancing, and bring with them their friends. Each sister displays her particular ability at a ball which "Ma" Pepper, who is trying to get into society, gives to the people of the neighborhood. The seventh daughter, Melinda, however, wins society with a suffrage speech.

More than $8,000 was netted for the Congressional Union, it was announced.

A BUBBLE PRICKED

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SUFFRAGE SUPPLIES.

SEND THIS POSTCARD cartoon-postcard to voters, "When a Feller Needs a Friend," by Briggs. It gives the boy's plea for votes for mother. 40c a 100. M. E. Patterson, 2017 Pierce Street, Sioux City, Iowa. (11)

HELP US to dispose of our 1000 Suffrage Cook Books. $1.00 per copy. $1.10 prepaid, mailed to any point. Every recipe guaranteed. Equal Franchise Federation, 3040 Jenkins Arcade, Pittsburg, Pa (tf)

SITUATIONS.

OVER 15,000 MEN AND WOMEN WANTED THIS YEAR FOR Government Jobs. $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dep't G134, Rochester, N. Y. (tf)

A Loophole In the Law

Court Decides No One Was Responsible for Eastland Steamer Disaster.—Old Story of Life versus Property

Does anyone remember the Eastland disaster? Last July about 800 persons lost their lives when the Steamer Eastland broke the ropes that held her to the dock in Chicago and turned bottom up.

The work of taking the bodies from the water and from the miserable old vessel was one of the most gruesome tasks ever performed. Eight hundred innocent people who had started off for a day's excursion and pleasure were pulled up sodden and ghastly and taken to the morgue and undertakers' rooms to await identification.

The Eastland was known to be unseaworthy and wholly unfit for service. This was so well established at the time and the case was such a notorious example of negligence and utter disregard of the value of human life that it was thought the parties responsible would be dealt with promptly and severely.

There are loopholes, however, for cases like this. Here is a press dispatch which it will be hard for anyone to read calmly who remembers the case vividly:

Grand Rapids, Feb. 18.—Holding that the government had failed to make out a case against the six men indicted in connection with the Steamer Eastland disaster in Chicago last July, Judge Clarence W. Sessions, in the United States District Court today handed down a decision denying the government's application for the removal of the accused persons to the jurisdiction of the federal court for the northern district of Illinois.

"The dead cannot be restored to life. The sorrows of the living cannot be lessened by claiming other victims. The majesty of the law cannot be upheld and vindicated by forcing men from their homes to stand trial among strangers upon accusations which there is barely a scintilla of proof to sustain. The evidence in this matter wholly fails to establish probable cause for believing these defendants guilty of the crime in the indictments."

The court disposed of the charge that the Eastland was known to be a "cranky and unseaworthy boat" by pointing to the fact that it was operated for years and carried thousands safely.

"Under these circumstances no one can, say the owners, managers, navigators and official inspectors of this steamer were not justified in believing she was seaworthy."

When women have an equal share in making and enforcing the laws, all signs will have failed if they do not muster enough common sense and decency to make an example of owners, managers and inspectors of such death traps.

OLD KING CAUCUS DEAD IN KANSAS

Women Have Finished Him with Their Little Ballots, Says Topeka Daily Capital

"Old King Caucus and the delegate convention are entirely unadapted to the new system of equal suffrage," says the Topeka Daily Capital -of Topeka, Kan., and where women have the same political rights and power as men it will be a short time indeed, if persistence by politicians in the caucus method continues. until women will unanimously insist on the open primary as the only method of making nominations. The old-time precinct and ward caucus, held in a low ceilinged, foul-aired basement, or a dirty storeroom, filled with men smoking stogies and other imitation tobacco, is not going to answer under woman suffrage."

ILLINOIS MEMBERS NEARLY PLEDGED

Twenty-six Out of Twenty-seven Congressmen Favor Nation-Wide Amendment

Twenty-six of the twenty-seven Congressmen of Illinois and both United States Senators are pledged to vote for the nation-wide suffrage amendment. The twenty-seventh Congressman is to be interviewed in the meantime.

The Illinois suffragists had thirteen new Congressmen to work on after the last election. All but two Illinois members of the previous Congress voted for suffrage or paired in favor of it. Those two were not re-elected.

Miss Rose Schneidermann, of the Garment Workers' Union, tells of a conversation with a poor girl who was employed by a waist-maker, in which the girl had recognized a $5.75 waist which she was wearing as one she had helped to make. The girl had received only 25 cents for her labor on the work.

"Extreme gallantry entered into the proceedings in the jury room," says the San Diego (Cal.) Union of a recent arson case. "To a man, the eleven male jurors voted to make the twelfth member, a woman, foreman—or forewoman. Mrs. La Rue, a motherly looking soul, acquitted herself with credit in that office."

"Are They Too Emotional To Vote?"

A dispatch from Oklahoma City, Okla., Feb. 18 says:

"Tumultuous scenes occurred in the Oklahoma House of Representatives late today while the members were voting on a section of an election law designed to take the place of the famous 'grandfather law' which recently was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court because in effect it disfranchised the negro population of the State.

"Representative Paul Nesbitt (D.) had voted in favor of the proposed law, and as he announced his vote Representative Sams (R.) taunted Nesbitt with being 'unfair to Republicans.' Nesbitt replied that he was raised in a section where the Republicans had overridden him with corrupt practices, and that he had no desire to be fair to the Republicans.

"'They probably took you for the crook that you are,' shouted Sams.

"'If you make that charge you are a liar,' Nesbitt replied.

"Sams arose in his seat, and assuming an attitude of defense shouted toward the Democratic side of the house, 'Come on!' In an instant every Democratic and Republican member was on his feet. Ink bottles and paper weights were thrown back and forth.

"The Democratic members advanced through the aisles toward the Republican members. Speaker A. C. McCrorey left the chair and rushed out of the legislative hall. The Democrats greatly outnumbered the Republican combatants, and after a few volleys of ink wells, paper weights and books the melee ended."

What would have been said if these Representatives had been women?

Butler College, Indianapolis, announced last week that its honor roll, which consists of the students receiving the highest grades, was composed entirely of girls. The average grade of the entire school was 75.8 per cent., the girls having an average of more than 79 per cent. The average of the boys was 69 per cent. It is still maintained in Indiana, however, that women are not intelligent enough to vote.

LAST LAUGHS

He: "I don't think I should like to marry any girl unless I knew she was self-sacrificing." She: "But wouldn't that prove it?"

"Pa, what's a feebly?" "There isn't any such thing, Harold." "Yes, there is. It says in this book that the young man had a feebly growing down on his cheek."

"Now why deliberately irritate the cook, my dear?"

"It is necessary, John. She has to whip some cream."

"What of that?"

"She will make a much better job of it if she is mad."—Louisville Courrier-Journal.

"Her house is beautifully decorated throughout," said Mrs. Twickembury, "but the best thing of all is the magnificent fiasco on the ceiling of the drawing-room."—Christian Register.

A teacher in a Liverpool school was trying to learn from a tiny child the name of his father. He seemed quite unable to think of it, so to help him she asked, "What do you call him?" "I call him father," was the reply. "Well, what does your mother call him?" The response was eloquent of the manners of the neighborhood: "She doesn't call him anything—she likes him."—Liverpool Post.

An old negro minister, in a sermon on hell, pictured it as a region of ice and snow, where the lost freeze through eternity.

"Why do you tell your congregation that hell is a cold place?" asked the visiting bishop.

"I don't dare to tell them people nothing else, bishop. Why, if I was to say it was warm some of them old rheumatic niggers would be wanting to start down the first frost."—Harper's Magazine.

One afternoon, just as a Providence clergyman was about to enter the pulpit to conduct the service, a couple from a nearby town presented themselves, making known their anxiety to be married as quickly as possible.

The clergyman, an extremely methodical man, replied that he could not oblige at that moment, but that immediately upon the conclusion of the services he would take pleasure in making them husband and wife.

So, after some demurring, the couple seated themselves in the rear of the church. When the minister had finished his remarks he cleared his throat and made the following announcement:

"The parties who are to be joined in matrimony will present themselves at the chancel immediately after the singing of Hymn 425, 'Mistaken Souls That Dream of Heaven.'"—New York Times.

CHICAGO PARADE TO HAVE 50,000

Number of Women at National Republican Convention Will be Largest in Country

The parade at Chicago during the National Republican Convention next June, it is predicted, will be the largest demonstration of the kind ever seen in this country. "We expect to have more than 50,000 women in line," says Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. "We shall march on the convention hall and we expect the national Republican party to give us a hearing there.

"Women from every State in the Union, enfranchised women, women who want the vote and women who are voting in the national elections for the first time this year in Illinois will be represented in the Chicago demonstration."

Mrs. Catt said the nature of the suffrage demonstration in St. Louis would differ somewhat from that at Chicago.

EXPECT 600 AT BIG CONFERENCE

Mississippi Valley States Will Consider Measures at Minneapolis Next May

Miss Jane Addams, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, Mrs. Florence Bennett Peterson, Miss Harriet Vittum, and 600 delegates are expected in Minneapolis in May to the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference to be held at the Radisson hotel, May 7, 8, 9 and 10.

The program will be developed under the four following general heads: The presidential suffrage bill, United States elections bill, the Federal amendment, and the State constitutional amendment.

Latin America In Dire Need of a Woman Movement

Latin America is feeling the pulse of the woman movement, according to reports of the Congress on Religious Work, which met last week in Panama, and it is high time.

One-fourth to one-half of the populations of South American countries are illegitimate, said Dr. Robert E. Speer, secretary of the American Presbyterian Board, who presided over the congress.

Doctor Speer's statement is included in the report of the commission on woman's work which was presented to the congress last week.

Terrible pictures of the lot of the women of the poorer classes in Latin America are drawn in the report. Referring more particularly to the west coast of the southern half of the continent, the commission says:

"The birth rate is large, but the death rate among infants is also great. From 40 to 90 per cent. die under 2 years of age. The causes are an unguarded milk supply, an appalling diffusion of venereal diseases and a state of morals which leaves half of the children to be raised by an unmarried mother without aid from the father.

"Miss Florence E. Smith speaks of the women of Colombia, as they work with pickax and shovel on the highway, or stagger under burdens too heavy to be borne—of the sixty out of every hundred women in the whole continent who have lost honor, self-respect and hope—of the mothers of the 40,767 babies who died in Chile alone in 1909, less than 1 year old, because of alcoholism and anti-hygienic conditions."

In striking contrast to the conditions prevailing among the poorer classes of the populations the commission finds that the Latin-American women of the wealthier ranks of society live on as high a plane as any of their sisters in the north or in Europe.

The commission points out, however, that there is virtually no middle class in South America and that a girl who has to work for her living is treated with much disdain, even women teachers having little social standing.

"One result of the commission's investigation is the conclusion that a great change is coming in Latin-America in regard to the status of women," says the Philadelphia North American. "The woman movement is said to be making steady progress, women are gradually taking a more active part in politics and business and the efforts of the missionary organizations to relieve the lot of the poorer classes are declared to have met with most gratifying results, although seriously hampered by lack of workers and funds."

The education of Latin American women and the distribution among them of proper literature is the most important work the commissioners in Central and South America can undertake, declared Bishop Kinsolving of Brazil at the Congress.

Bishop Kinsolving declared that women of Latin America would respond gratefully to efforts in this direction in their behalf. While the men often are highly educated, women's education has been wofully neglected. The crying need of the times, he said, was the spiritual and intellectual uplift of the feminine population of all Latin American republics.